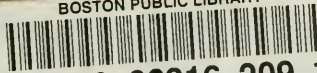


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

LABOR BULLETIN No. 105

(Being Part II of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor for 1915)

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1913



MARCH 1, 1915

BOSTON

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY

STATE PRINTERS

1915

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258 State House, Boston

The Bureau is organized into five permanent divisions: 1. The *Administration Division*, charged with duties supervisory in relation to the several divisions; 2. The *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of statistical and other information relating to matters affecting labor and the condition of the working people as well as questions of general economic and social interest; 3. The *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; 4. The *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances, audits municipal accounts and installs accounting systems in cities and towns, and supervises the issuance of town notes; 5. The *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are four, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 47 Water Street, Springfield; 41 North Main Street, Fall River; and 48-52 Green Street, Worcester. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a sixth division, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Section 1 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices . . . ; and to take the Decennial Census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1913.

I.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING THE YEAR.

Since the close of the series of spectacular strikes in the early months of 1912 (of which the strikes of textile workers in Lawrence, Lowell and other textile centres, followed hard by the strike of the railway employees in Boston, in June 1912, were the most noteworthy) the industrial life of Massachusetts has not been disturbed by any very serious labor disputes. Six strikes which occurred during the year 1913 received considerable notice in the press, and, while covering a period of some duration and affecting comparatively large numbers of establishments and employees, were unattended by any large degree of disturbance such as characterized the strikes of 1912. These six strikes may be briefly described as follows:

1. A general strike of garment workers in Boston and vicinity, affecting more than one hundred establishments and about five thousand employees, continuing for about two months.

2. A strike of machinists, blacksmiths, etc., in Hyde Park, affecting two firms and 889 employees, continuing for about five months.

3. A general strike of raincoat makers in Boston and vicinity, affecting 25 firms and 595 strikers, continuing about two months.

4. A rather general strike of boiler makers in various localities in the State, affecting 13 establishments and 473 employees, continuing for about two months.

5. A strike of Poles and Greeks, employed in one establishment engaged in the manufacture of hosiery in Ipswich, affecting about 800 employees and continuing for about three months.

6. A strike of barbers in Boston, affecting about 200 shops and 1,200 employees, continuing for about nine days.

The first four (in the order enumerated) of the six strikes described above, were conducted by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and were not attended by any serious demonstrations. The strike of the Polish and Greek hosiery workers in Ipswich and that of the barbers in Boston, both of which were under the direction of representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, were characterized by a certain amount of demonstration, but in no measure approaching that which attended the notable textile strikes in Lawrence and Lowell during the previous year. Indeed, except for intermittent outbreaks, the activities of this somewhat revolutionary organization seem to have been transferred to other portions of the country, particularly New Jersey and the Middle West, each of which localities has been the recent scene of turbulent industrial conflict in which members of this organization have participated.

The eminently satisfactory settlement in 1913 of the controversies between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its employees in the one case, and between the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and its employees in another case, appears to have resulted in a disposition on the part of employers and organized employees in various branches of industry, in addition to boot and shoe manufacturing (where arbitration has been largely in vogue for some years) to secure an adjustment of controversies through more peaceful methods than those associated with the strike, boycott, or lockout. Whether this disposition augurs well for the future, or merely represents a period of truce, it would be difficult to determine by means of evidence furnished through such a short period of time, but it would appear, from a study of the prevalence of collective agreements and from the numerous awards which have been made by Boards of Arbitration in this State, that the industrial agreement as an instrument for securing industrial harmony is being accepted with increasing favor by both employers and employees.

2. CHARACTER OF INCREASE IN UNION MEMBERSHIP.

With reference to the growth in the number and membership of labor organizations in the Commonwealth during the year 1913, it may be stated that the increase during the year in the number of unions and membership has hardly matched that of 1912, but attention should be called to the fact that the net increase of the present year has counterbalanced a decrease of over 7,000 which has occurred in the total membership of the Industrial Workers of the World since the termination

of the strikes in Lawrence, Lowell and other places in Massachusetts, in 1912. During the year 1913, under review, there has been a net increase of 42, or 3.1 per cent, in the total number of local labor organizations in the State and a corresponding net increase of 4,958 members, (2.1 per cent) as compared with a net increase in membership in 1912 of 79 unions and of 45,730 members.

About one-third of the net gain of 45,730 members of labor organizations in 1912 was contributed by members of local unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, the number of members in Massachusetts affiliated with this organization having increased from 1,292 in 1911 to 16,546 in 1912. A large part of this increase consisted of textile operatives in Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, Haverhill, Boston, Holyoke, and Webster. Instead of a gain in the membership of this organization in 1913, there was a marked decrease of over 7,000 the membership at the close of the year having fallen to 9,157. Regarding the somewhat transitory membership of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1912 and 1913, the membership of all other local organizations in the State was 220,222 in 1912 and 232,569 in 1913 representing an increase in the more conservative organizations of 12,347 or 5.6 per cent. On this basis of comparison the increase during the year in the membership of labor organizations in Massachusetts may be considered a normal one, and it compares very favorably with the corresponding increases during the years since 1908, in which year statistics of membership were first obtained.

The principal sources of increase in the number of organized employees in Massachusetts during 1913 were found in the following occupations: Garment workers, 3,421 members; street and electric railway employees, 1,445 members; carpenters, 1,295 members; electrical workers, 1,272 members; retail clerks, 773 members; bookbinders, 595 members; boot and shoe workers, 675 members; telephone operatives, 638 members; station agents and employees, 521 members; and barbers, 501 members. The large increase in garment workers was a direct result of a special organizing campaign for purposes of securing increased rates of pay and improved working conditions; a campaign which resulted in the most important strike of the year, that of garment workers described on page 6, engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing, and of the strike, beginning about three weeks later, of garment workers engaged in the manufacture of women's clothes which may be considered as a phase of the earlier and more extensive strike. In the case of the street and electrical railway employees and of telephone operatives the special organizing campaigns

of the previous year seem to have extended over into 1913, while in the case of the barbers there appears to have been an increase in membership of the locals affiliated with the Barbers' International Union, due to the efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World to organize a local union in Boston under their jurisdiction. The gain in membership in other occupations does not appear to have been due to any special organizing efforts on the part of the organizations represented. With the exception of a comparatively large decrease in the number of textile workers (principally mixed unions of Industrial Workers) and of boiler makers, there were no particularly large decreases during the year in the number of organized employees in any occupation represented. In a number of instances the membership remained fairly stationary, owing, no doubt, to the fact that industrial conditions in general were decidedly unfavorable during the entire year, rendering special organizing efforts inadvisable. The uniformly high percentages of unemployment among organized employees at the close of each quarter, to which attention is directed later in this report (see pp. 36-46), are sufficient evidence that the year was hardly an opportune period for successful organization of wage-earners.

3. SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE REPORT.

No class of industrial statistics is in greater demand than that which registers the advance of the labor movement, among which statistics are those relating to the number and membership of organizations, the rates of pay and hours of labor and other data which indicate the success or failure of efforts made by representatives of labor to secure legislation in behalf of people whom they represent. The Bureau has, therefore, felt justified in continuing the collection and publication of data on these several subjects, and in enlarging the scope of its investigations as the demand for information has seemed to justify such extension. In this report attention has been confined principally to the presentation of the statistics relative to number and membership of organizations, and the conditions of employment of their members. The information relative to union scales of wages and hours of labor as of the date June 30, 1913, has also been collected during the year from the local organizations in the State, and was published in Labor Bulletin No. 97.

The greater portion of the facts which are presented in this report were obtained in answer to inquiries contained in schedules¹ which were returned by mail by union officials who were qualified to furnish the

¹ For specimen forms of these schedules see pages 62 and 63.

requisite information. In those instances where the union officials (resident in Massachusetts) failed to return the schedules properly filled out, agents of this Bureau obtained the information from such officials directly, or from some other reliable source. There were only a few instances where the international officials failed to supply the information requested, and in nearly all of those instances it was possible to obtain the facts from the official journal of the organization or from some organizer or other representative residing in Massachusetts.

The returns here published were furnished as of the date December 31, 1913, with the exception of the quarterly statistics of unemployment which were as of the respective dates, March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. In some instances, owing to the failure or inability of certain organizations to state their membership as of the date, December 31, 1913, we have used the corresponding figure obtained at the end of the next earlier quarter of the year as returned on the Bureau's quarterly schedule on "Employment and Membership."

The data showing the number and membership of organizations in existence on December 31, 1913, as classified by municipalities, industries, and occupations, may be taken as an authoritative and approximately complete showing as to the aggregate membership of all the local organizations in the Commonwealth at the close of the year. With respect to the statistics of unemployment, it may be stated that, while no information was received in some instances and in other instances the inquiries were not applicable owing to the nature of the organization addressed, for all practical purposes the tabulations may be considered sufficiently complete to answer the purpose for which they have been secured — that of showing the general conditions in those occupations, industries, and municipalities which are, to any considerable extent, organized.

Details relating to individual local unions are not published by this Bureau (although bureaus in several other States have found it advisable to do so) for the reason that we believe that such information should be considered as *confidential* and that it has served its chief purpose when presented so as to show general conditions throughout the Commonwealth without disclosing facts which might be used to the detriment of any organization. By express permission, however, we are accustomed to publish under the name of the organization to which it applies the information appearing in our Annual Directory of Labor Organizations. In our statistical tables we have not in any case presented facts which referred to less than five unions in any class.

The Bureau desires to manifest that same disposition not to violate

the confidence of its reporting agencies in the case of the labor organizations in the Commonwealth that it has steadfastly maintained in the case of industrial establishments for the long period of years (1886-1913) during which it has been accustomed to collect and publish statistics of manufactures.

4. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL DATA.

Following are some of the principal facts shown in this report:

Total number of local trade unions in 1913,	1,403
Total number of local trade unions in 1912,	1,361
Net increase in number of local trade unions in 1913,	42
Aggregate membership in 1913,	241,726
Men,	211,213
Women,	30,513
Percentage of aggregate membership who were males,	87.4
Percentage of aggregate membership who were females,	12.6
Net increase in membership in 1913 over 1912,	4,958
Percentage <i>increase</i> in number of members (both sexes),	2.1
Percentage <i>increase</i> in number of male members,	0.1
Percentage <i>increase</i> in number of female members,	18.5
Number of local unions organized during 1913,	147
Membership of local unions organized during 1913,	11,823
Increase in membership of 1,256 identical unions,	3,306
Number of local unions disbanded or amalgamated with some existing local in 1913,	105
Membership of local unions disbanded or amalgamated with some existing local in 1913,	10,171
Number of local unions in Boston,	305
Membership of Boston unions,	96,621
Percentage of membership unemployed for <i>all causes</i> — average for the year 1913,	8.7
Percentage of membership unemployed for <i>all causes</i> — average for the year 1912,	8.3
Percentage of membership unemployed owing to <i>lack of work</i> — average for the year 1913,	5.8
Percentage of membership unemployed owing to <i>lack of work</i> — average for the year 1912,	4.5

Statistical tables presenting, in detail, information of the character summarized above appear on pages 47 to 59 of this report. The more significant features of the returns have been discussed in the text, the discussion being for the most part, based on the summary tables accompanying the text.

II.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.¹

The relationship between local unions and international unions with which, in most cases, they are affiliated, is so intimate that any adequate consideration of the locals in Massachusetts must include at least a brief statement relative to the number and aggregate membership of the locals in Massachusetts affiliated with the respective international unions.

A careful canvass² of the international unions having one or more affiliated locals in the United States showed that there were 150 organizations of this character, of which number 117, or 78.0 per cent, were represented by at least one affiliated local in Massachusetts, and that the aggregate number of local unions in the United States was approximately 29,000, of which number 1,403,³ or about 4.8 per cent, were in Massachusetts. According to a report by the New York State Bureau of Labor, the aggregate trade union membership in the United States in 1913 was 2,604,701,⁴ and accepting this aggregate to be approximately correct, we find that Massachusetts, with 241,726 trade unionists at the close of the year, furnished approximately 9.3 per cent of the aggregate number in the United States.

A large majority of the international unions in the United States are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is therefore important that a statement be made with reference to the number and membership of the local organizations directly or indirectly affiliated with this Federation. Of the 150 internationals having affiliated locals in Massachusetts, 109, or 72.7 per cent, were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and of these 109 internationals, 83, or 76.1 per cent, were represented by at least one local in Massachusetts. The total number of local labor organizations in Massachusetts affiliated with the Federation (either directly or through the 83 affiliated internationals which had one or more chartered locals in the State) was 1,093, or 77.9 per cent of the 1,403 locals in the State, while the aggregate number

¹ For definitions and usage of terms in this and other sections of this report, see Appendix, pages 60 and 61.

² For the statistics in detail, see Table I on pages 47 to 50.

³ Of this number 44 were *directly* affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 28 were *independent*, i.e., were not affiliated with any international organization.

⁴ No effort was made by this Bureau to ascertain at first hand the aggregate membership of all unions affiliated with each international as it was not deemed advisable to duplicate the work of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics in compiling information of this character. See article on "International Trade Union Statistics" in New York, Labor Bulletin No. 67, November, 1914.

of organized wage-earners in Massachusetts directly or indirectly affiliated with the Federation was 177,723, or 73.5 per cent of the 241,726 organized trade unionists in the State.

The aggregate membership of the American Federation of Labor "paid-up and reported" in September, 1913, was 2,054,526.¹ Using this aggregate as a basis it is found that Massachusetts, with 177,723 trade union members directly or indirectly affiliated with the Federation (at the close of the year), furnished approximately 8.6 per cent of the aggregate membership of the Federation.

National and International Unions Represented by over Five Thousand Members in Massachusetts at the Close of 1913.

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS. (Arranged in the order of aggregate membership in Massachusetts).	NUMBER OF AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS		Member- ship of Affiliated Local Unions in Mas- sachusetts
	In the United States	In Massa- chusetts ²	
Boot and Shoe Workers Union,	165	71	28,663
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of,	1,908	154	19,966
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	220	26	14,312
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stallemen, and Helpers of America, National Brotherhood of.	507	41	9,699
Industrial Workers of the World, ³	236	11	9,159
Shoe Workers of America, United,	50	26	8,860
Textile Workers of America, United,	200	44	8,392
Weavers, National Federation of Cloth,	4	4	6,128
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of, .	1,018	67	5,934
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of (A. F. of L.), . . .	165	26	5,684
Garment Workers of America, United,	278	11	5,317
Musicians, American Federation of,	670	26	5,236
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League	590	34	5,233

There were 13 internationals, each of which was represented in Massachusetts by affiliated locals having an aggregate membership of over 5,000 members. These internationals are listed in the table on this page in the order of their aggregate membership, and for each organization the number of affiliated locals in the United States and in Massachusetts,

¹ See "Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor," page 41.

² In addition to the organizations having over 30 locals in Massachusetts listed in this table, there were four others each having over 30 locals in this State, but the affiliated membership of each of which was less than 5,000.

³ The totals for this organization include also the corresponding data for the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers which forms a constituent part of the Industrial Workers of the World.

⁴ Number confidential.

and the aggregate membership of affiliated locals in Massachusetts, are also shown.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with an affiliated membership of 28,663, ranked first in point of membership, followed in order by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 19,966 members, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, with 14,312, while each of ten other organizations were represented by over 5,000 members in affiliated locals in Massachusetts.

With reference to the number of affiliated locals in the State it should be pointed out that the relative rank of the several organizations on the basis of number of affiliated locals by no means corresponds with their rank on the basis of aggregate membership. Thus the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 154 locals in Massachusetts, ranked first with respect to number of locals in this State, the Boot and Shoe Workers ranked second with 71 locals, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, with 67 locals, ranked third. In addition to these three organizations mentioned there were seven others (four of which are not listed in the above table) which had over 30 affiliated locals in the State.

For the purpose of comparison with the number of locals in Massachusetts, the corresponding number of locals in the United States is also shown in the table, and it is of interest to note the proportionate representation in Massachusetts as indicated by the number of locals affiliated with the several internationals listed, ranging as high as 52 per cent in the case of the United Shoe Workers of America, and 43 per cent in the case of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. In these two cases the percentage is naturally high for the reason that a considerable portion of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in the United States are located in this State.

The number of locals as classified under each occupation elsewhere in this report does not represent invariably the number of locals in Massachusetts affiliated with any international having jurisdiction over that occupation, for in some cases one or more of these internationals conflict in their jurisdiction over the same occupation or group of occupations, while in other cases several closely related occupations may be under the jurisdiction of a single international. Thus it will be found that the number of unions classified under the several internationals in the table on page 12 and in Table 1 on pages 47 to 50, will not be in full agreement with the number of unions classified under the several occupations in Table 4 on pages 52 and 53.

2. DELEGATE ORGANIZATIONS.

A. INTRODUCTORY.

While affiliated with their respective international organizations, nearly all of the local organizations in Massachusetts are at the same time affiliated with what this Bureau has found convenient to designate as "delegate organizations,"¹ which have no direct membership but consist merely of "delegates" or "representatives" from groups of local unions. These organizations have for convenience been grouped under three classes: (A) State, District, and Trades Councils; (B) Central Labor Unions; and (C) Local Trades Councils.

B. STATE, DISTRICT, AND TRADES COUNCILS.

The total number of organizations included in this group² at the close of 1913 was 71 as compared with a total of 69 at the close of 1912. These 71 organizations included 11 State Branches, comprising locals affiliated with various internationals; seven New England District Councils having affiliated locals in Massachusetts; 25 Railway Adjustment Committees, Grievance Committees, and Conference Boards; and 28 District Trades Councils (including carpenters, 11; painters, four; machinists, three; and others, 10). The number under each class in 1913 varied but little from that in 1912. The only variations were a decrease of two in the number of New England District Councils, and an increase of three in the number of miscellaneous District Trades Councils.

The organizations of this character having at least 25 affiliated organizations in Massachusetts were: The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor which at the close of the year represented 31 central labor unions and 337 local unions; the Massachusetts State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with 153 locals; the Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts, with 64 local unions and 6 Local District Councils; the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, with 45 locals; the Massachusetts State Conference of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, with 31 locals; and the International Association of Machinists: District Lodge No. 19, with 30 locals, of which 25 were in Massachusetts.

¹ See definition on page 60.

² For a comparative statement for the years 1908-1913, see Table 2 on page 50.

C. CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

The number of central labor unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1913 was 35 as compared with 33 in 1912, 35 in 1911, 35 in 1910, 33 in 1909, and 33 in 1908. There was one such body in each of 25 cities and ten towns. In eight¹ cities there was no organization of this character, namely, Beverly, Everett, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Waltham, and Woburn. During the year two new central labor unions were organized, one in Marlborough and the other in Montague (Millers Falls), and no central labor unions were disbanded.

The aggregate number of local unions (including a few duplications) affiliated with the 35 central labor unions in Massachusetts was 760. There were fourteen central labor unions each of which had 20 or more affiliated locals as follows: Boston, 155; Springfield, 58; Worcester, 46; Brockton, 41; Lowell, 34; Holyoke, 31; New Bedford, 30; Lynn, 29; Lawrence, 28; Fall River, 26; Haverhill, 25; North Adams, 23; Cambridge, 22, and Taunton 21; making a total of 569 locals affiliated with these 14 central labor unions. The number of locals affiliated with the remaining 21 central labor unions was 191.

D. LOCAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Within this group² there were 56 organizations at the close of 1913 as compared with 63 at the close of 1912. Among these 56 organizations there were 10 carpenters' district councils, nine building trades councils or sections, seven allied printing trades councils, six joint shoe councils, three textile councils, and 21 other local trades councils. Of these 56 organizations 21 were in Boston, five in Springfield; four each in Brockton and Lynn; three each in Lowell, New Bedford, and Worcester; two each in Fall River, Holyoke and Lawrence; and one each in Haverhill, North Adams, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Taunton, and Whitman. The organizations of this character were confined to these 17 localities, all of which are cities, except Whitman. In each of these 17 localities, except Whitman, there was also a central labor union. (See Section C preceding, relative to Central Labor Unions.)

¹ While these cities had no central labor union, at least one of the local unions in each of these cities was affiliated with a central labor union in a neighboring city.

² For a comparative statement in detail for the years 1908-1913, see Table 2 on page 50.

3. LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.

A. INTRODUCTORY.

In this report statistics are presented showing the number of labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of each of the six years, 1908 to 1913, also, for the close of 1912 and 1913, the number and membership of locals in the leading cities and towns, the number and membership of local unions classified by occupations and by industries, and the number of women in these organizations classified by occupations.¹

B. COMPARISONS BY YEARS, 1908-1913.

In the following table is shown the total number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of each of the six years, 1908 to 1913, together with additional returns showing by sex the aggregate membership reported on corresponding dates.

Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of Each Year Specified.

YEARS.	Number of Local Unions	MEMBERSHIP REPORTED		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1908,	² 1,243	³ 151,765	10,122	⁴ 161,887
1909,	1,244	⁴ 156,799	11,238	⁴ 168,037
1910,	1,250	168,400	18,910	187,310
1911,	1,282	174,899	16,139	191,038
1912,	1,361	211,019	25,749	236,768
1913,	1,403	211,213	30,513	241,726

The membership of the 1,403 local unions in the Commonwealth at the close of 1913 was 241,726 as compared with a membership of 236,768 of the 1,361 local unions in existence at the close of 1912. The net increase⁵ in the membership during the year was 4,958 members, or 2.1 per cent. The number of new local unions organized during the year 1913 was 147 and the number which disbanded or combined with

¹ The detailed tables will be found on pages 51 to 54 and are numbered respectively 3, 4, 5, and 6.

² In the report for 1908 the number of local unions for that year was given as 1,256. This total included 13 unions which are not included in the totals for the other four years in the table, and which were not, strictly speaking, labor organizations, but rather educational and beneficial organizations. The totals for 1908 have, accordingly, been corrected as above in order that the totals for the several years may be strictly comparable.

³ Does not include the membership of 83 local unions which failed to report.

⁴ Does not include the membership of 59 local unions which failed to report.

⁵ With reference to this increase see pages 6 to 8.

some existing local union was 105, making a net increase of 42 locals during the year, or 3.1 per cent. The average membership of the 1,403 local organizations in existence at the close of 1913 was 172.3 as compared with an average membership of 174.0 at the close of 1912. This decrease in average membership is due principally, if not entirely, to the marked decrease in the membership of a few unions of Industrial Workers of the World which had an exceptionally large membership at the close of 1912.

The distribution of unions by cities and by towns has remained fairly constant during the six-year period, 1908-1913. In 1913, 21.7 per cent of the local unions were located in Boston, 57.3 per cent in the 32 other cities, and 21.0 per cent in the towns. There was a net gain of 16 unions in Boston during the year 1913, a net gain of 11 unions in the 32 other cities, and a net gain of 15 unions in the towns of the State.

C. DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL UNIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

A classification of local organizations by cities and towns is a rather essential one because the unit sphere of union activity is the local community, whether that be a city, a town, or a section of a city or town. The preparation of such a classification is no simple task for the reason that in many instances a so-called "local organization" may have jurisdiction over one or more adjoining cities or towns, or, in the case of railroad organizations, over even an entire railroad system. In those instances where the jurisdiction of an organization covers more than one city or town the Bureau has classified such organization under that city or town in which it maintains its headquarters, the membership of such organization being largely confined to the locality in which its headquarters are located. The total membership of organizations classified under Boston, for example, is probably in excess of the actual number of organized workingmen who reside in Boston because, for convenience, certain residents of neighboring localities may be members of an organization having its headquarters in Boston. In the case of certain so-called local railroad organizations the membership may include employees from even distant points on the particular railroad system represented; nevertheless, the point of departure is the essential consideration, and it is partly for this reason that no attempt has been made to determine the actual residence of the members of such unions. Accurate showing on the latter basis would obviously be very difficult, rendering it necessary for the Bureau to ascertain the actual place of residence of each member of each local organization in the State, or, at least to secure a

statement in detail from each organization as to the residence of its members, a task which the value of the information would hardly justify.

Boston far out-ranked all other cities both with respect to the number of unions and their aggregate membership, having 305 local unions at the close of 1913 with an aggregate membership of 96,621. The cities having 25 or more local unions were: Boston, 305; Worcester, 69; Springfield, 68; Lynn, 59; Lowell, 56; Brockton, 51; Holyoke, 45; Lawrence, 44; New Bedford, 38; Fall River, 37; Haverhill, 32; Salem, 32; Fitchburg, 29; Taunton, 29; and Quincy, 25.

The cities represented by a membership of over 2,500 were as follows: Boston, 96,621; Brockton, 16,239; Lynn, 13,645; Lawrence, 10,450; Fall River, 10,054; New Bedford, 9,078; Springfield, 8,715; Worcester, 8,568; Lowell, 6,435; Haverhill, 5,999; Holyoke, 4,152; Salem, 3,890; Cambridge, 2,728; and Quincy, 2,591.

At the close of 1913, 131 municipalities in the State were represented by at least one local trade union, there being at least one local in each of the 33 cities and in each of 98 of the 320 towns, leaving 222 towns not so represented. The municipalities represented at the close of 1913 were the same as in 1912, with the exception of Huntington and Warren, which were represented in 1912 but not in 1913, and Lexington and Westwood, which were represented in 1913 but not in 1912.

A comparison of the number of the local trade unions in these 131 localities at the close of 1913 with corresponding data for 1912 shows that in 71 localities there was no change in the number of local unions; in 36 localities there was an increase (Lexington and Westwood having had no locals in 1912); and in 24 localities there was a decrease (Huntington and Warren having no locals in 1913). There was a net increase in the number of unions in each of the following localities: Boston, 16;¹ Lowell and Worcester, five each; Brockton and New Bedford, four each; Holyoke, Springfield, and Winchester, three each; Framingham, Greenfield, and Taunton, two each; and in 25 other localities, one each. The localities in which there was a net decrease in the number of local unions were the following: North Adams, four; Quincy, three; Adams, Chicopee, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Pittsfield, two each; and in 17 other localities, one each.

In each of 69 of the 133² municipalities having one or more local unions in 1912 or 1913, there was a net increase in union membership, aggregating 18,382; in each of the 55 localities there was a net decrease,

¹ Hyde Park (town) became annexed to Boston, January 1, 1912. The statistics for Boston presented in this report, both for 1912 and 1913, include Hyde Park.

² Includes two municipalities which were represented by one union each in 1912, but by no union in 1913.

aggregating 13,424; while in nine localities the union membership remained unchanged. The net increase in union membership was 4,958. The localities showing increases of more than 500 union members were: Boston, 8,788; Fall River, 2,706; Worcester, 1,473; Lowell, 1,260; and Brockton, 699. The localities showing decreases¹ of more than 500 members were: Lawrence, 6,877; Chicopee, 700; Lynn, 631; Adams, 553; Springfield, 539; and Haverhill, 526.

D. COMPARISONS BY OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) *Occupations.*²

It is somewhat difficult to classify local unions on the basis of occupations or of industries because the locals are not always organized strictly on an occupational or industrial basis, consequently, it is necessary in some cases to classify a particular union under that occupation or industry in which the greater portion of its members may be employed or to combine several occupations under one title in those cases where the members of the local union are not all employed in the same occupation. Thus, in the case of certain unions of boot and shoe workers known as "mixed unions", the membership may consist of lasters, stitchers, cutters, and others in diversified branches of the work of boot and shoe manufacturing. Such mixed unions are more apt to be found in those localities in which there are not a sufficiently large number in any single branch of the trade to justify the formation of separate unions. Owing to these difficulties in classification it has not been possible to present the returns with that degree of detail or exactness in classification that might be possible were the returns supplied by the individual as the unit of investigation, as in the case of a census. Nevertheless, the returns by occupations and industries are presented sufficiently in detail to serve the present purpose of comparison.

The local unions for the most part are organized on the basis of specific occupations or crafts rather than on the basis of industries. The occupations in which there were 25 or more unions at the close of 1913 were, in the order of number of unions: Carpenters, 154; boot and shoe workers, 108; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 68; textile workers, 67; bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 49; teamsters, chauffeurs, and stablemen, 42; plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters, 42; municipal employees, 41; machinists, 37; barbers, 35; molders and coremakers, 29;

¹ In Lawrence, Chicopee, and Haverhill the losses in membership were principally from local unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

² For information in detail by occupations, see Table 4 on page 52.

musicians, 28; bartenders, 27; retail clerks, 27; and street and electric railway employees, 26. In the following occupations there was a net increase of five or more unions in 1913 as compared with 1912 as follows: Boot and shoe workers, six unions; municipal employees, six unions; retail clerks, six unions; and painters, decorators, and paperhangers, five unions. There was a decrease of five in the number of unions of boiler-makers and of textile workers.

The occupation comprising the largest number of organized workingmen in 1913 was boot and shoe making, including 42,204 organized employees in 108 local unions and constituting 17.5 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local trade unions in the State. Textile workers ranked second with a total membership of 25,028, or 10.4 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local trade unions in the State, followed in order of membership by carpenters, 19,966; street and electric railway employees, 14,312; teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc., 9,879; garment workers, 9,020; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 6,409; bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 5,670; hod carriers and building laborers, 5,368; musicians, 5,318; municipal employees, 5,168; machinists, 4,761; railroad trainmen, 4,429; bartenders, 3,811; cigarmakers, 3,517; plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters, 3,426; electrical workers, 3,194;¹ molders and coremakers, 2,976; compositors, 2,861; stationary firemen, 2,821; and barbers, 2,710.

Comparison of the returns of membership for 1913 with those for 1912 indicates that in 37 of the 56 occupations specified there was an increase in the number of organized workingmen; in 18 there was a decrease, while in one occupation there was no change in the number of organized employees. The increases of more than 1,000 members were as follows: Garment workers, 3,421; street and electric railway employees, 1,445; carpenters and joiners, 1,295; and electrical workers, 1,272.¹ Two occupations showed decreases of more than 1,000 members as follows: Textile workers, 6,928,² and boiler makers, 1,256.

(b) *Industries.*³

Of the 1,403 local unions in all industries 513, or 36.6 per cent, are classified under manufacturing; 385, or 27.4 per cent, under building; 243, or 17.3 per cent, under transportation; 78 under domestic and

¹ Not including telephone operators.

² This decrease consisted principally of members of local unions affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

³ For a tabulation of the number and membership of local unions by industries, see Table 5 on page 53. The classification of industries as used in this report is identical with that used in the report for 1912, and is based on the classifications adopted by the United States Bureau of the Census for its statistics of Population and Manufactures.

personal service; 52 under professional service; 50 under public service; 33 under trade; eight under extractive industries; and miscellaneous, 41. The total membership reported by the 1,403 unions in all industries was 241,726. The leading industry in point of membership reported at the close of 1913 (as also at the close of 1912) was manufacturing, with a total membership of 112,991 reported by 513 unions and constituting 46.7 per cent of the aggregate membership reported by all the unions in the State. Transportation ranked second with a total membership of 54,031, or 22.3 per cent, reported by the 243 unions in that industry. Then followed in order of membership reported: Building, 43,640; domestic and personal service, 9,271; professional service, 6,622; public service, 6,127; trade, 3,797; extractive industries, 725; and miscellaneous, 4,522.

E. WOMEN IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.¹

In several occupations in Massachusetts organized women wage-earners are well represented. A tabulation by sex of the membership of labor organizations in the State shows that at the close of 1913 there were 195 unions having women as members as compared with 181 at the close of 1912. The aggregate female membership at the close of 1913 was 30,513 as compared with an aggregate female membership of 25,749 one year earlier, representing a gain of 4,764 women members, or 18.5 per cent, as compared with a net gain of 9,610, or 59.5 per cent, during the year 1912. The principal increases during 1913 were: Boot and shoe workers, 1,867, and garment workers, 1,148; whereas in 1912 the principal increases were: Textile workers, 3,209; boot and shoe workers, 2,793; telephone operators, 1,850;² and garment workers, 1,185.

The municipalities in which there were at least 1,000 female trade unionists at the close of 1913 were: Boston, 8,089; Brockton, 4,138; Fall River, 3,484; Lynn, 2,543; Lawrence, 2,187; New Bedford, 2,106; and Haverhill, 1,018. In each of the following municipalities there were over five local unions having female members at the close of 1913: Boston, 39; Brockton, 15; Lynn, 13; Fall River, nine; Springfield, nine; Haverhill, eight; Worcester, eight; Lowell, seven; Fitchburg, Lawrence, New Bedford, and North Adams, six each.

Of the 30,513 female trade unionists in the Commonwealth at the close of 1913, 11,901, or 39.0 per cent, were boot and shoe workers; 8,682, or 28.5 per cent, were textile workers; 3,185, or 10.4 per cent, were garment workers; 2,548, or 8.4 per cent, were telephone operators; 876, or 2.9 per cent, were retail clerks; 650, or 2.1 per cent, were cigar

¹ For tabulation in detail by occupations, see Table 5 on page 53.

² Prior to 1912 there were no organizations of telephone operators in the State.

factory workers and tobacco strippers; 583, or 1.9 per cent, were bookbinders; and 2,088, or 6.8 per cent, were distributed among other occupations.¹

Of the 195 unions which had female members at the close of 1913, 18, with an aggregate membership of 7,226, were composed *entirely* of women. Seven of these 18 unions were in Boston, three were in Springfield, and there was one in each of the following cities: Cambridge, Fall River, Gloucester, Holyoke, Ludlow, Lynn, Salem, and Worcester.

There were 62 unions, each of which had 100 or more female members, and of this number four had over 2,000 female members each, two were represented by a female membership ranging between 1,000 and 1,500, nine between 500 and 1,000 female members, and 47 included from 100 to 500 women.

F. MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST LOCAL UNIONS, 1913.

Of the 1,403 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1913, 35 unions reported a membership of 1,000 or over. The membership of the largest union was 8,044, of the next largest, 6,143, and of the third in size, 3,521; six unions had a membership ranging between 2,000 and 3,500; nine between 1,500 and 2,000; and 17 between 1,000 and 1,500. Sixteen of the 35 unions which had a membership of 1,000 or over were located in Boston, four in Brockton, three in Lynn, three in Fall River, two in New Bedford, and one each in seven other cities and towns. Thirteen of these 35 unions were unions of boot and shoe workers; six were unions of textile workers; three were unions of garment workers; two were unions of street and electric railway employees; and there was one union each in the following occupations: Bartenders, bricklayers, cigarmakers, compositors, hod carriers and building laborers, meat cutters, musicians, painters, stationary firemen, teamsters, and telephone operators.

G. MEMBERSHIP OF IDENTICAL UNIONS, 1912 AND 1913.

During the course of a single year a considerable number of local unions disband and many new ones are formed; consequently, while the total number of unions existing at the close of one year may vary but little from the total number existing at the close of the previous year, tabulations based on these totals may by no means represent identical unions.

¹ Includes laundry workers, musicians, cigarmakers, ticket collectors, cooks and waitresses, compositors, fish workers, hat trimmers, bakers, tailoresses and dressmakers, railway clerks, hat and cap makers, telegraphers, leather workers, upholsterers, fur workers, industrial workers (various occupations), janitresses, station agents, machinists, and one news writer.

In order to ascertain the actual fluctuation in membership of identical unions (*i.e.*, of unions reporting their membership both at the close of 1912 and of 1913) a table¹ has been prepared showing for specified cities, and for other cities and towns grouped together, the membership of identical unions in 1912 and 1913 and also the increase or decrease in 1913 as compared with 1912.

The total number of identical unions reporting was 1,256, of which number 617 reported increases in membership, 502 reported decreases, and 137 reported no change. The net increase reported by these 1,256 identical unions was 3,306, which was approximately 66.8 per cent of the net increase in membership of all unions in the State in 1913 as compared with 1912. The largest net increase in membership of identical unions in any municipality was 6,992 in Boston, followed by 2,651 in Fall River; and 694 in New Bedford; while the largest net decreases were 6,431² in Lawrence and 1,001 in Lynn. Of the 262 identical unions in Boston, 137 reported increases in membership, 96 reported decreases, and 29 reported no change.

¹ See Table 7 on page 55.

² Principally members of local organizations affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

III.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

Annual summaries of the statistics relative to unemployment among the organized wage-earners of Massachusetts have been published by this Bureau in the "Annual Reports on Labor Organizations."¹ The present summary, therefore, constitutes virtually our Sixth Annual Report on the subject of Unemployment.

Statistics of unemployment, wherever collected, show that even in times of industrial prosperity, some measure of unemployment is unavoidable. Careful investigations as to the extent and causes of unemployment, which have recently been made both by public and private agencies, uniformly are in agreement in their conclusions that methods can be devised whereby the number of persons unable to find employment can, at all times, be materially reduced and that the adoption of measures with this end in view should receive immediate public attention in this country.

In certain European countries attempts have been made for some years to reduce the amount of unemployment through various forms of legislative action such as the provision of labor exchanges, the provision of special government enterprises for the express purpose of providing work for the unemployed, the provision of some form of insurance for the benefit of those who have been unable to find employment, and other measures, some of which are of a decidedly novel nature. But until recent years the problem of unemployment in the United States, except during comparatively brief and infrequent seasons of industrial inactivity, has

¹ The summary information for 1908-1912 was published in the Annual Reports on Labor Organizations as follows:

1908 — First Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 39th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 182-184, 205, 206.

1909 — Second Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part III of the 40th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 303-307, 339, 340.

1910 — Third Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 87), pp. 28-33.

1911 — Fourth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 42d Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 89-100.

1912 — Fifth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 96), pp. 22-38, 110-113.

The quarterly reports on unemployment have been issued as follows:

1908 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 59, 61, 62, and 63.

1909 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 64, 66, 69, and 71.

1910 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 72, 74, 77, and 79.

1911 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 80, 82, 85, and 89.

1912 and 1913 — Quarterly Reports on Unemployment.

Each quarterly bulletin or report contained the returns for the quarter just ended previous to its publication, together with comparable returns for earlier quarters and several pages of descriptive text.

received but scant and inadequate attention.¹ Occasionally demonstrations by large numbers of unemployed who have congregated in urban centers in this country, have called brief public attention to this phase of industrial life. At such times temporary and merely palliative remedies have been offered, only to be summarily dismissed from thought as soon as the disturbances have ceased.

Although the problem of unemployment has been a subject of prolonged investigation and of numerous experiments in certain European cities, it has scarcely been considered at all, except intermittently, in the United States until within a few years. In fact interest in any new industrial problem in this country seems to await an attempted solution in one or more of the European countries, eventually to result in the adoption of a series of varying systems in as many different States, such systems bearing but little resemblance to the plans which have been carefully worked out in other countries. Thus, for several years past the subject of industrial accidents and systems of compensation therefor, have occupied the attention of the leading men of affairs and of our legislatures. Having finally put into operation more or less satisfactory systems in the leading industrial States, public opinion is now being directed to the problem of unemployment, in an endeavor to devise a system which shall be adapted to meet American conditions and which, consequently, would differ essentially from their European prototypes.

No attempt has been made in this report to cover the wide range of topics which should be considered in a comprehensive and detailed study of the subject of unemployment. We have endeavored to consider, merely in the nature of a general review or survey, the main facts as to the development of the principal phases of this problem which are now the subject of zealous inquiry by students, social workers, public officials, and popular writers. We have also discussed at some length a graphic representation of existing statistics of unemployment among organized wage-earners in the United Kingdom, Germany, New York State, and Massachusetts, in order to show to what extent the periods of industrial inactivity have corresponded in the several countries considered. Following this discussion is presented an analysis of the statistical data relative to unemployment of organized workpeople in Massachusetts, obtained during the six-year period, 1908-1913.

¹ Except for the provision of free employment offices in 19 states (57 offices) and 15 municipalities, the problem of finding work for the unemployed has been left almost wholly to charitable institutions and associations and to private agencies and individuals, among which institutions and agencies no large spirit of co-operation has been manifested.

2. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

During the year 1913 the problem of unemployment in the United States became pressing, particularly during the latter part of the year. In consequence, the literature on the subject of unemployment has reached a volume unapproached in any year, at least during the present decade.

More significant however than any mere increase in volume of printed matter is the change in character of the discussion of the problem itself. Formerly the literature on the subject had reference particularly to the more or less spectacular demonstrations by the unemployed, or was merely descriptive of the temporary relief measures adopted in those centres (principally urban) where the unemployed had concentrated in large numbers. But during the past two years much has been written in an endeavor to bring to public attention constructive plans for the ultimate solution of the problem through the adoption of permanent measures not confined to any single locality or industry.

An examination of the numerous articles on various phases of the subject of unemployment written during the past year leads one to conclude that there has been no lack of effort to co-ordinate the work of the various individuals, associations, or public bodies which have been actively engaged in devising and putting into operation the many different plans for reducing the amount of unemployment in the immediate communities in which their activity has been principally exercised. This growing spirit of co-operation is amply evidenced by the numerous conferences which have been held recently for the very purpose of organizing the movement against unemployment on a national and international basis and of bringing together those experienced students and workers who have given special attention to the subject.

Three years ago an association known as the International Association for the Struggle Against Unemployment was organized in Paris, which, since its organization, has made careful investigation of the problem of unemployment, its causes and remedies, both tried and proposed, has issued a series of monographs and bulletins on the subject and "has sought to secure concerted action in the adoption of some efficacious and far-reaching treatment." In response to the call of this Association, 16 nations and 130 cities were represented at the first general congress on unemployment which met at Ghent¹ during the second week in September, 1913.

¹ For a report of this congress, see article entitled "Unemployment, a World Problem, and the Congress at Ghent," by Miss Katherine Coman, published in *The Survey*, Vol. XXXI, No. 22, February 28, 1914, pages 667-669.

3. SOME RECENT CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES.

In the following paragraphs will be considered several of the more important measures of a constructive nature that have been recently adopted or proposed with a view to permanently reducing to a minimum the number of unemployed.

A. SUBSIDIZED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Many attempts to provide funds for the payment of subsidized unemployment insurance to workingmen have been made, the earliest recorded having been that in the city of Berne, Switzerland, in 1893. Some of these attempts have proven successful while others have resulted either in complete failure or have become merely modified forms of public relief. One attempt, that in the city of Ghent,¹ Belgium, has proven so highly successful in its operation that many other European cities have established similar systems of unemployment insurance.

B. PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS.

In the United Kingdom many of the trade unions have adopted unemployment insurance as a special feature of their beneficiary systems, and it is undoubtedly in recognition of the real value of this practice that Parliament made provision in 1911 for the payment of unemployment benefits to workmen in certain important trades. The Act has undoubtedly encouraged organized workmen in other trades than those covered by the Act to adopt unemployment benefit features similar to those in operation prior to the passage of the Act. In Continental Europe, also, trade unions have provided insurance of this character and in several of the countries and cities (notably Ghent)² aid in the form of subsidies has been granted to the organizations which pay benefits of this character.

In the United States but very few of the national and international organizations of workingmen have adopted unemployment insurance features although several unions have done so with marked success. During the year ending September 30, 1913, seven international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor reported having paid unemployed benefits amounting to \$69,445.70,³ the amounts paid

¹ For a description of the Ghent System, see *Social Insurance*, by I. M. Rubinow, 1913, Chapter XXVII on "Subsidized Unemployment Insurance," pages 464, 465.

² See Miss Coman's article in *The Survey* referred to in the note on the opposite page.

³ See Table published in *Report of Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1913*, page 24.

by the several unions having been as follows: Cigar Makers, \$42,911; Spinners, \$13,000; Molders, \$6,277; Pattern Makers, \$6,000; Diamond Workers, \$720; Pulp and Sulphite Workers, \$500; Elastic Goring Weavers, \$28; and Steel Plate Transferrers, \$10. Traveling benefits, which are virtually a form of unemployed benefits, in that they enable members to travel in search of new positions, were paid by two unions, the amounts being as follows: Cigar Makers \$33,113 and Tunnel and Subway Constructors \$580. The aggregate of these payments by no means constitutes the full amount paid by labor organizations for these purposes, for many local unions assist their unemployed members either from local insurance funds, maintained independently of the international organizations, or by special donations in individual cases that may have been brought to their attention.

Whatever the probability of the *ultimate* adoption in this country of a system whereby unions paying unemployment insurance shall receive subsidies from the national or state governments, or even from municipalities, there certainly is no *immediate* prospect of its adoption, particularly in view of the present indisposition of nearly all of the international unions to include unemployment insurance as one of their beneficiary features, notwithstanding the fact that this form of insurance has been repeatedly recommended by leading labor officials who have observed the great advantages resulting in those cases where such features have been adopted.

C. COMPULSORY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The establishment of a national compulsory unemployment insurance system in the United Kingdom in 1911¹ has given an unusual impetus to the study of the problem of unemployment insurance, and the experiment has been watched with great interest, particularly as there was no definite information available which would enable the authorities to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the probable cost of maintaining the system.

The First Report on the operation of the compulsory unemployment insurance system in Great Britain issued by the British Board of Trade, which board was charged with the administration of the system, has been issued and from that report has been taken the following extract descriptive of the operation of the system during the first year, but covering

¹ A brief summary of this act may be found in Bulletin 102 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and also on page 25 of Bulletin 96 of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin.

a period of six months only during which unemployment benefits had been paid.¹

It is too soon to judge of the ultimate economic and social effects of the scheme of National Insurance against unemployment. So far it has only operated during a time of exceptional trade prosperity. We have yet to experience its working during a period of depression in the labour market. What, however, can be said is that the initial difficulties of bringing the scheme into operation have been successfully overcome; that so far the scheme itself has been proved to be administratively practicable, and has justified the actuarial calculations on which it was based; that it has increased five or six fold the number of workpeople protected by insurance against distress caused by unemployment, and that it has at the same time tended to encourage rather than to discourage voluntary provision for the same object. Finally, it may be added that there is a prospect that the insured trades will enter upon their next period of depression with an accumulated reserve fund of some millions sterling, laid up during the present period of prosperity, together with an organization already in being, capable of applying that reserve to meet the needs of each of the trades in every part of the United Kingdom.

D. DECASUALIZATION OF LABOR.

(a) *Organization of Industrial Enterprises.*

An effective method of reducing the amount of unemployment which is at the present time engaging considerable attention in this country is that usually termed "decasualization of labor", that is, the provision of regular employment for those who ordinarily have been but irregularly employed. The principle is by no means a new one, and has perhaps its best illustration in the definite plan by which, several years ago, employment of dock laborers in London was organized in such a way that a much larger number of men were assured of more regular employment than had formerly been the case, thus reducing the number of casual laborers employed as longshoremen at the docks.

One method of decasualizing labor is by making the industry continuous throughout the year. Thus in the manufacture of boots and shoes the usual slack season in the Spring of the year has been practically eliminated by one company through the organization of its factories in such a way as to distribute the work more uniformly throughout the year. Other progressive employers are already making an effort to so organize their establishments as to avoid "seasonal fluctuations" in their plants, and it has been suggested that efforts be made to impress upon employers generally their responsibility with reference to the furnishing of regular

¹ *Unemployment Insurance — First Report on the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under Part II of the National Insurance Act, 1911.* [Cd. 6965.] Issued in 1913. See Prefatory Note by the Permanent Secretary of the Board, page iv.

employment to their entire labor force in so far as that may be possible. That some form of inducement be offered to employers to so regulate their business has also been suggested, and that, in some cases, employers be penalized for their failure to do so has even been seriously proposed.

While it would doubtless prove difficult to provide legislation of this character which might not work injustice to employers in certain instances, steps have already been taken in this direction, legal provision having been made in several States for the giving of due notice to employees about to be discharged from service. In South Carolina this principle was even further extended in 1912 by an Act¹ providing in effect, that:

Employers who require notice of quitting work must, in turn, notify their employees of shutdowns by posting in every room a printed notice stating the date of beginning the shutdown and its approximate length. These notices must be posted at least two weeks before the shutdown, or for the same time that is required of employees before quitting. Shutdowns caused by some unforeseen accident to machinery, "or by some act of God or of the public enemy," are excepted. Maximum penalty, \$5,000. In addition to the penalty, employers are liable to each one of their employees for damages suffered by the failure to give notice.

In those cases, as in the building trades, garment making, etc., where it is practically impossible to so regulate the business that the workmen shall be employed throughout the entire year, it is proposed to "dovetail" the active working periods in such industries with those in other industries, the periods of activity of which may often follow closely. Owing to the dissimilarity in the nature of the several trades this may be difficult of accomplishment in any single locality, but through the organizing of industry by means of a national system of labor exchanges this plan may, possibly, prove a practicable one. The migration of farm laborers from point to point in the West as the harvest season advances is an illustration of this method of "dovetailing" in a single industry and the northward movement of domestic help in the summer months from southern hotels where they have been employed during the winter months is another illustration of this character. As also illustrative of this method may be mentioned the plan, adopted in certain hat factories in Foxborough and Boston, of adding felt hats as one of the products of the establishments in order that the workmen who were formerly laid off at the close of the straw hat making season might be retained in continuous employment. Similarly in certain shops in New York City in which formerly artificial flowers only were manufactured, the making

¹ No. 424, Acts of 1912, in effect February 23, 1912. For digest here quoted, see *American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. II, No. 3, page 490.

of feathers in the same shops has served to provide employment for those who would otherwise be thrown out of work at the close of the season during which artificial flowers are customarily made.

The further development of this plan, so that the transfer from one industry to another may readily be made, is worthy of most careful consideration.

(b) *Decentralization of Urban Population.*

It may be suggested that the Homestead Commission in Massachusetts might properly consider the feasibility of some plan for providing plots of ground (not necessarily homesteads) on which enterprising workmen could find opportunity to employ themselves profitably when not employed at their usual trades. In Belgium the "decentralization of town populations" has been partially accomplished by this method. In his description of the Belgian method, Mr. R. S. Rowntree, in a summary paragraph, has written as follows:¹

. . . We have shown that much might be done to increase the security of industrial workers, and to mitigate the consequences of unemployment, if facilities were given for town workers to reside in the country and to cultivate a plot of land. This would provide them with an alternative to industry, which might be developed as the latter failed them. No doubt in the first instance only the most enterprising workmen would adopt this mode of living, but when the advantages which they derived from it were recognized, others would follow their example, and the children, being brought up in the country, would often settle there. Thus in time, increasing numbers of industrial workers of all grades would be resident outside the towns and cultivating their plots of land when they had no other work.

E. UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913.

Although the subject of unemployment has reached a point of wide discussion the legislation during the year bearing directly on the problem could hardly be considered more than a series of tentative efforts to meet the local situation in the eight States which enacted laws bearing on unemployment. The following is a summary of the legislation of this character enacted during the year:²

Eight States — California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, South Dakota, and Wisconsin — enacted laws bearing on unemployment. In Illinois a commission was created to study its causes and effects, and among the many very wide duties conferred upon the new California commission of immigration and housing is the duty to "obviate unemployment." In four States provision was made

¹ See *Unemployment — A Social Study*, by R. S. Rowntree and Bruno Lasker, page 309.

² Quotation from the "Review of Labor Legislation of 1913" in *American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. III, No. 3 (October, 1913), page 420. A digest of the several Acts appears on pages 420-424 of the same publication.

for free public employment bureaus, and in five States the regulations governing private bureaus were strengthened — excessive fees, fraudulent placements, unsuitable location of offices, and sending applicants to immoral resorts being the main points of attack. In California and Wisconsin entire new codes dealing with the private bureaus were adopted. The free public employment office authorized in Boston under the Massachusetts acts is for minors only.¹

4. COMPARISON OF CHARTED RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, NEW YORK STATE, AND MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE YEARS, 1908-1913.

Owing to the great lack of reliable and comprehensive data relative to unemployment, it is very difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the causes, extent, and incidence of unemployment. Furthermore, in those countries and States which publish statistics of this character the methods of obtaining the returns are so distinctly different that the absolute figures are by no means comparable. The principal objections offered to international comparisons of this character are as follows:

1. The disproportionate manner in which the various trades are represented in the statistics for the different countries.

2. The returns are not confined to trade unions paying unemployment benefits.

3. Even where the returns are furnished only by trade unions which pay unemployed benefits, they are not free from the liability to understate the unemployed at any given time.

4. The percentages of unemployment are materially affected by the age distribution of the workmen included in the returns.

These objections to international comparisons must be admitted, but with reference to the second objection attention should be called to the fact that, inasmuch as the payment of unemployment benefits by the unions in the United States is extremely rare, any statistics of unemployment based exclusively on returns from unions which pay benefits would be so meagre as to be practically valueless. The unemployment returns secured from American trade unions by the Bureaus in New York State and Massachusetts are obtained without reference to the payment of unemployment benefits by the unions.

It should, therefore, be pointed out that the local secretaries from whom the reports are received directly are, if anything, more thoroughly conversant with the local employment conditions at the time a report is submitted than would be an international secretary who must of neces-

¹ This office should not be confused with the State Free Employment Office in Boston administered by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. The Act (Acts, 1913, c. 359), referred to, authorized the Boston School Committee to establish and regulate a free employment office for minors, the expenses of which office are to be paid from the school appropriation.

sity base his report upon the number who apply for unemployment benefits, rather than upon any intimate knowledge of local conditions in any particular industry. For example, the quarterly reports on unemployment are obtained by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics directly from local secretaries of labor organizations, the average membership of which in 1913 was only 172, while the reports based on payments of unemployed benefits (as in the case of those obtained by the Department of Labour Statistics of the British Board of Trade and the Labor Statistics Division of the German Imperial Statistical Office) are obtained from the secretaries of international unions having a membership in some cases reaching well up into the thousands.

Notwithstanding the incomparability of the *absolute* figures of unemployment obtained in the several countries, such figures furnish a fairly good representation of the *fluctuations* of unemployment in each country and may therefore be used in the preparation of a chart showing the curves of unemployment for a period of time in the several countries, thus indicating, graphically, the extent to which the industrial activity in one country corresponds with that of another. For purposes of such comparison¹ this Bureau has prepared a chart showing the curves of unemployment owing to *lack of work* for Great Britain, Germany, New York State, and Massachusetts and additional curves for New York State and Massachusetts based on the statistics of unemployment for *all causes*. (See Chart on page 35.) An examination of the chart shows a remarkable correspondence in the fluctuations of the curves for New York State and Massachusetts with some degree of correspondence between these curves and similar curves for Germany and the United Kingdom. It will be observed that the fluctuations in the curves representing the returns for Germany and the United Kingdom are by no means as violent as the corresponding fluctuations in the curves representing the conditions in New York State and Massachusetts. This, no doubt, may be explained by the fact that the British and German returns refer to far larger numbers² of employees than do the returns for New York State and Massachusetts, and consequently a large variation in the number unemployed in a few industries does not affect the general percentages in the one case as noticeably as in the other.

¹ It should be borne in mind that the *fluctuations* only in the curves should be compared, because the method of securing the material and the sources of the information vary so greatly in the several countries that any attempt to compare the *level* of unemployment fails utterly.

² At the end of December, 1913, returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Labor Statistics Division of the German Imperial Statistical Office by 49 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,023,051 — *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, Jan., 1914, No. 1, page 10. The British returns for the same date represented a net trade union membership of 965,500 — *Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, Jan., 1914, page 1. The returns for New York State at the end of December, 1913, were supplied by 237 representative unions with an aggregate membership of 156,910 — *New York Labor Bulletin* No. 68, Feb., 1914, page 17. The returns for Massachusetts covered 1,081 unions with an aggregate membership of 178,182 (see Table on page 37).

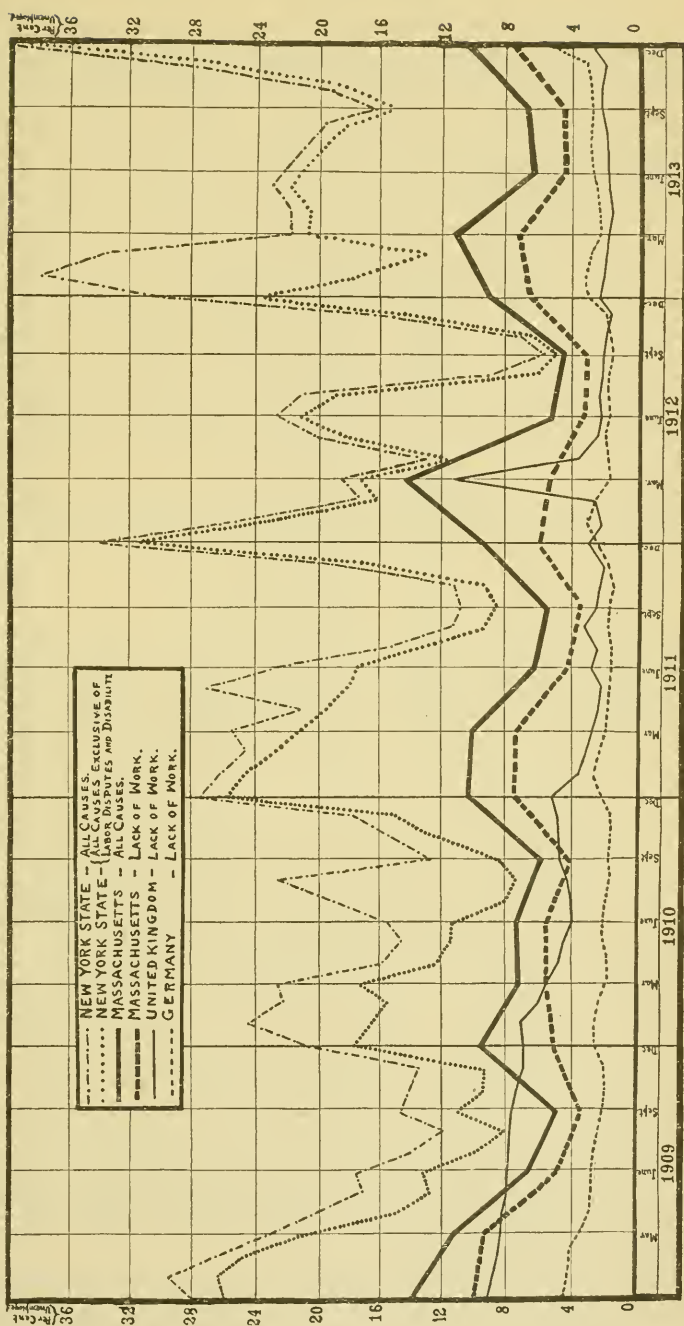
On comparison of the fluctuations of the curves, year by year, it will be noted that the upward rise during the winter periods of each year is common to each curve. In the main, the Massachusetts curves correspond more closely in their fluctuations during the five-year period, 1909-1913, with the curve for Germany than with any of the other curves represented on the chart. The curve for the United Kingdom, like the other curves, shows, in general, a downward trend from the high point at the beginning of the period, but, with the exception of the winter rises, its fluctuations do not appear to correspond in any marked degree with the fluctuations of the other curves. In fact, early in 1912 this curve moved violently upward as a result of the strike of coal miners in England, reaching the maximum point at the close of March of that year, then as rapidly descended and toward the end of the year, actually crossed the curve for Germany, since which time its level has been lower than that of the German curve, whereas, during at least four years prior to 1912, its level had been continuously, and for three years, decidedly higher than that of the German curve.

The Massachusetts curve representing unemployment for *all causes* for the five-year period under consideration shows in general a downward inclination during the first two years of the period, interrupted by upward fluctuations at the points representing the close of the last quarter of each year, followed in 1911 by a high level at the close of March, a downward movement during the summer period, a sharp upward rise at the close of the year continuing upward until March, 1912, followed again by a sharp trend downward during the Summer and Autumn of 1912 with an upward trend at the close of the year; while in 1913 the curve rose still further at the close of March, was followed by a comparatively low level during the Summer and Autumn and was succeeded by the usual upward winter rise. The curve thus represents the gradual improvement in the conditions of employment following the industrial depression of 1907, while the upward fluctuations at the close of each year represent the usual increase of unemployment occurring during the winter months. The very high point reached at the close of March, 1912, was due principally to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers who were on strike in Lawrence, Lowell, and other textile centers.

It will be observed that the Massachusetts curve representing unemployment for *lack of work* follows closely the trend of the curve (for *all causes*) above described, at a fairly constant distance below the former curve. A marked exception to this rule is found in the high point

CHART.—Percentage of Trade Union Members Unemployed in Massachusetts, New York, United Kingdom, and Germany, 1909-1913.

NOTE.—The fluctuations only in the curves may be compared. Owing to the fact that the sources of information vary so greatly in the several countries considered in this chart, any attempt to compare the level of unemployment fails utterly. (See text, page 33.)



reached at the close of March, 1912, by the curve for *all causes*, due to unemployment directly and indirectly resulting from the series of important textile strikes which occurred early in the year 1912. The effect of these strikes does not appear in the curve representing the percentages unemployed for lack of work or material and, therefore, this curve did not follow the upward trend of the curve for all causes.

While no comparison of the general *level* of the several curves can be safely made, owing to the varying nature of the returns on which they have been based, yet it may be proper to add that the generally high level of the two curves for New York State has been attributed to the relatively large representation in the returns for that State of certain trades in which usually there is apt to be considerable unemployment, as for example, in the garment trades¹ in New York City.

5. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE YEARS 1908-1913.

A. INTRODUCTORY.

In this report are presented statistics relative to the state of employment in the organized industries² in the Commonwealth for the six-year period, 1908-1913. The quarterly returns have already been published in detail in quarterly reports³ issued by this Bureau. During this entire period an endeavor has been made to follow identical methods in the collection and tabulation of the returns in order that the reports for the successive quarters might be strictly comparable in every respect. The returns on which these statistics are based were submitted voluntarily by officers of local labor organizations on inquiry blanks which were mailed to them at the end of each quarter.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the collection of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members unemployed and the corresponding percentages:

¹ In a discussion of the New York returns for the year 1913, by the New York Department of Labor, it was stated with reference to the strike of garment workers in New York City which lasted from December 30, 1912, until March 12, 1913, that — "As a result of this strike taken in connection with the great weight which garment workers have in these returns (their membership reporting in January and February constituted 34 per cent of the total membership reporting in all representative unions), the dispute idleness percentage for the entire representative union membership reached an unprecedented figure (19.8 in January and 19.1 in February)." *New York Labor Bulletin* No. 58, February, 1914, page 6.

² The statistics of unemployment presented in this section of the report were obtained wholly from labor organizations. There is no source from which comprehensive information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census; and the results of the latter method are always extremely unsatisfactory for reasons inherent in the circumstances under which censuses must necessarily be taken.

³ See Note 1 on page 24.

Number and Membership of Organizations Reporting at the Close of Each Quarter since the Collection of Returns was Inaugurated, and Number of Members Unemployed, with Corresponding Percentages.

QUARTERS ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES		UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL	
	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Percent-ages	Members	Percent-ages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.9	10,832	16.2
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.4	9,128	12.5
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.6	7,349	8.8
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.9	11,302	11.0
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.4	9,980	9.5
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.4	4,913	4.6
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.8	3,873	3.4
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.4	5,248	4.9
March 31, 1910,	837	117,082	8,262	7.1	6,186	5.3
June 30, 1910,	841	121,849	8,518	7.0	6,570	5.4
September 30, 1910,	845	118,751	6,624	5.6	4,687	4.0
December 31, 1910,	862	122,621	12,517	10.2	8,938	7.3
March 31, 1911,	889	122,002	12,738	10.4	9,120	7.5
June 30, 1911,	897	135,202	8,927	6.6	5,669	4.2
September 30, 1911,	975	133,540	7,527	5.6	4,904	3.7
December 30, ¹ 1911,	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	7,568	6.0
March 30, ¹ 1912,	942	161,825	22,738	² 14.1	8,185	5.1
June 29, ¹ 1912,	974	134,940	7,088	5.3	4,540	3.4
September 30, 1912,	972	146,673	6,952	4.7	4,407	3.0
December 31, 1912,	994	174,359	15,914	9.1	11,164	6.4
March 31, 1913,	1,022	170,970	19,329	11.3	12,493	7.3
June 30, 1913,	1,037	172,343	11,116	6.4	7,473	4.3
September 30, 1913,	1,059	177,267	12,010	6.8	7,537	4.3
December 31, 1913,	1,081	178,182	18,574	10.4	13,069	7.3
Average for 1908,	—	—	—	14.2	—	12.1
Average for 1909,	—	—	—	8.0	—	5.6
Average for 1910,	—	—	—	7.5	—	5.5
Average for 1911,	—	—	—	8.1	—	5.4
Average for 1912,	—	—	—	8.3	—	4.5
Average for 1913,	—	—	—	8.7	—	5.8

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

At the close of the last quarter of 1913, complete reports were received from 1,081 organizations having an aggregate membership of 178,182, or approximately 73 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth. As contrasted with this showing it may be noted that at the end of the first quarter of 1908 the number of unions reporting was only 256, representing a membership of 66,968. Since the work was first undertaken the Bureau has continuously endeavored to secure returns from an increasingly large number of unions and from an increasingly large percentage of the aggregate union membership in the State, and in this endeavor it has met with the hearty co-operation of the union officials, which the results, as stated above, clearly indicate.

B. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the table on page 37 it appears that the average percentage of unemployment for *all causes* for the year 1913, based on returns received at the close of each of the four quarters, was 8.7, while the corresponding averages for the preceding years were: 8.3 in 1912, 8.1 in 1911, 7.5 in 1910, 8.0 in 1909, and 14.2 in 1908. So far as these averages for the successive years are comparable, they indicate no marked change in the general state of employment during the past five years, but as compared with the percentage for 1908, the year immediately following the industrial depression of 1907, the percentages of unemployment show a decidedly lower level. The corresponding average percentages of unemployment owing to *lack of work or material* for the six years, 1908-1913, were respectively, 12.1, 5.6, 5.5, 5.4, 4.5, and 5.8, the average for 1912 being the lowest recorded during the period, while the average (5.8) for 1913 slightly exceeded the corresponding averages for 1909, 1910, and 1911, but did not approach the very high average, 12.1, for 1908.

On reference to the quarterly percentages for *all causes*, it will be observed that the percentage at the end of the first quarter in 1908 (just following the period of industrial depression) was 17.9, the highest percentage shown at the end of any quarter specified, and the lowest percentage was 4.7, at the end of September, 1912.¹ The high point (14.1) reached at the close of March, 1912, was due principally to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers who were on strike in Lawrence, Lowell, and other textile centers. Other high percentages (11.4 on March 31, 1909, 10.2 on December 31, 1910, 10.4 on March 31, 1911, 11.3 on March 31, 1912, and 10.4 on December 31, 1913) represent seasonal inactivity, confined largely to the building trades which usually show considerable unemployment during the period, December to March.

The following table shows comparatively by quarters in 1908-1913 the percentages of membership unemployed for the several causes specified.

¹ For a graphic representation of the Massachusetts percentages of unemployment for *all causes* and for *lack of work*, see the chart on page 35. The fluctuations of the graph are discussed in the text on pages 33, 34, and 36.

Percentage Unemployed, 1908-1913: By Causes.

QUARTERS ENDING —	All Causes	Lack of Work or Material	Unfavorable Weather	Strikes or Lockouts	Disability	Other Causes ¹
March 31, 1908,	17.9	16.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1
June 30, 1908,	14.4	12.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1908,	10.6	8.7	0.0 ²	0.5	1.2	0.2
December 31, 1908,	13.9	11.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5
March 31, 1909,	11.4	9.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3
June 30, 1909,	6.4	4.6	0.0 ²	0.3	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1909,	4.8	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
December 31, 1909,	9.4	4.9	2.4	0.1	1.2	0.8
March 31, 1910,	7.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
June 30, 1910,	7.0	5.4	0.0 ²	0.1	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1910,	5.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1
December 31, 1910,	10.2	7.3	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4
March 31, 1911,	10.4	7.5	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.7
June 30, 1911,	6.6	4.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5
September 30, 1911,	5.6	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2
December 31, 1911,	9.7	6.0	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.7
March 30, ³ 1912,	14.1	5.1	1.0	6.3	1.3	0.4
June 29, ³ 1912,	5.3	3.4	0.0 ²	0.4	1.3	0.2
September 30, 1912,	4.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1
December 31, 1912,	9.1	6.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3
March 31, 1913,	11.3	7.3	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.5
June 30, 1913,	6.4	4.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1
September 30, 1913,	6.8	4.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2
December 31, 1913,	10.4	7.3	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.5

¹ Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.

² Less than 0.05 per cent.

³ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

The principal cause of unemployment at the end of each quarter as shown in the table was *lack of work or material*. The percentages unemployed on account of lack of work indicate primarily the condition of the labor market. Special significance may, therefore, be attached to the fluctuations observed in these percentages. The lowest percentage unemployed for this cause was 3.0 for the close of the third quarter, 1912, and the highest percentage was 16.2 for the close of the first quarter, 1908. It will be noted that these percentages are less, by a fairly constant difference of from two to three points, than the corresponding percentages for *all causes*. A marked exception to this rule is found in the high point reached at the close of March, 1912, when the percentage unemployed for *all causes* was unusually high owing to the fact that the number unemployed included a very large number of striking textile workers, these strikers not being included among those unemployed on account of lack of work.

In some measure the seasonal inactivity, due to unemployment princi-

pally in the building trades during the winter months, is partially reflected in the percentages unemployed owing to *lack of work*, although the schedule of inquiry was purposely worded so as to secure a separate classification of those unemployed owing to *unfavorable weather*.

The percentages unemployed for the several other causes specified are more constant factors, the variations of which are not determined by the degree of industrial prosperity which may prevail. The percentages unemployed on account of *weather* usually show but little fluctuation except at the end of the last quarter of each year. The highest percentage unemployed on account of weather was 2.4 on December 31, 1909. In none of the six years specified has the percentage unemployed on account of weather been higher on either June 30 or September 30 than 0.5 per cent.

Except for a high percentage (6.3) idle on account of strikes on March 30, 1912, there were no considerable fluctuations in the percentages unemployed on account of strikes and lockouts, disability, or other causes during the six-year period under consideration. The percentages unemployed on account of *strikes or lockouts* ranged between 0.1 per cent and 6.3 per cent;¹ on account of *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age) from 0.7 per cent to 1.4 per cent; and for *other causes* (including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.) from 0.1 per cent to 0.8 per cent.

C. UNEMPLOYMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES.

From an examination of the percentages unemployed for all causes in the leading cities² it appears that in Boston, which city included more than one-third of the total membership reporting each quarter and in which there was a fairly general representation of all organized industries and occupations in the State, the percentages unemployed correspond rather closely with the percentages unemployed for the State as a whole. In only three out of 24 quarterly comparisons did the percentage for Boston vary more than two points from that for the State as a whole. The highest percentages unemployed in Boston were 16.9 on March 31, 1908, and 16.1 on June 30, 1908, and the lowest percentages were 3.9 on September 30, 1912, and 4.1 on September 30, 1909. The usual increase in unemployment during the winter months which has been observed in considering the percentages for the State as a whole is true of the

¹ This unusually high percentage was due to a succession of strikes of textile workers early in 1912. In only one other instance during the period 1908-1913 (March 31, 1913, when the percentage was 1.6) did the percentage unemployed on account of strikes or lockouts exceed 0.7.

² See Table 9 on pages 58 and 59.

Boston percentages also. For the other cities there was no uniform correspondence of this nature; in fact, in those cities which were industrially more specialized, practically no uniformity whatever was observed, the percentages unemployed in any such specialized city rising and falling usually with the rise and fall of the percentages of unemployment in the major industry of that city.

A wide range of unemployment during the period is apparent in the various municipalities. The maximum percentage for the State was 17.9 on March 31, 1908, and the minimum was 4.7 on September 30, 1912. In only three of the cities specified (Boston, Lawrence, and New Bedford) did the maximum fall on the same date (March 31, 1908) as did that for the State as a whole, while in only three of the cities (Boston, Holyoke, and Quincy) did the minimum fall on the same date (September 30, 1912) as the minimum for the State as a whole. With the exception of Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, and Worcester the highest percentages were for the close either of March or December and in eight of the 14 cities the highest percentage was in 1908. The lowest percentage was at the close either of June or September in all of the cities except Brockton, Lowell, and Lynn. In no case did the lowest percentage for any of the cities enumerated fall within either of the years 1909 or 1913. Lynn was the only city in which the minimum percentage fell in 1908. The year showing the greatest number of low records for the cities was 1912.

D. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The percentages of unemployment in the several industries do not closely correspond with the percentages for *all* industries, except in the case of the building trades, which include each quarter a fairly large proportion of the aggregate membership represented by the returns; and for each of the industries there may be noted a wide range of unemployment. In the following table are shown for the six-year period, 1908-1913, the percentages unemployed in the six leading industries at the close of the quarters specified.

Percentage of Membership Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908–1913: By Principal Industries.

QUARTERS ENDING —	All Industries	Building Trades	Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	Textiles	Transportation (Steam and Electric)	Printing and Allied Trades	Iron and Steel Manufacturing
March 31, 1908, . . .	17.9	25.2	8.0	43.9	13.3	9.0	16.6
June 30, 1908, . . .	14.4	18.3	13.2	13.6	8.9	10.5	17.8
September 30, 1908, . . .	10.6	9.3	17.1	15.5	4.8	12.6	16.0
December 31, 1908, . . .	13.9	21.2	6.4	20.9	5.7	9.4	16.3
March 31, 1909, . . .	11.4	18.5	12.8	6.7	4.3	6.4	9.8
June 30, 1909, . . .	6.4	5.0	8.0	6.9	3.7	5.6	7.6
September 30, 1909, . . .	4.8	3.1	7.1	5.1	2.9	4.4	3.5
December 31, 1909, . . .	9.4	17.8	3.3	12.6	2.2	3.6	10.9
March 31, 1910, . . .	7.1	8.9	7.4	8.7	5.2	3.6	4.2
June 30, 1910, . . .	7.0	4.2	9.6	17.9	4.9	3.8	3.9
September 30, 1910, . . .	5.6	4.5	7.9	7.5	3.1	3.7	5.0
December 31, 1910, . . .	10.2	18.0	5.0	8.6	4.0	4.0	14.3
March 31, 1911, . . .	10.4	19.3	12.0	9.7	4.1	4.6	6.3
June 30, 1911, . . .	6.6	6.4	4.4	21.3	2.8	4.5	13.4
September 30, 1911, . . .	5.6	5.0	4.5	11.9	2.4	6.6	7.5
December 31, 1911, . . .	9.7	20.9	2.3	7.5	3.0	6.0	12.6
March 30, ¹ 1912, . . .	² 14.1	17.0	13.9	² 29.1	1.9	5.7	7.8
June 29, ¹ 1912, . . .	5.3	2.7	8.3	2.4	2.6	5.4	10.7
September 30, 1912, . . .	4.7	2.5	9.2	5.3	1.9	3.9	10.5
December 31, 1912, . . .	9.1	14.9	4.6	12.9	3.2	3.7	11.9
March 31, 1913, . . .	11.3	13.4	14.9	14.7	3.9	2.9	7.4
June 30, 1913, . . .	6.4	7.9	5.5	12.8	2.5	4.5	9.2
September 30, 1913, . . .	6.8	9.2	6.2	13.0	2.1	4.2	8.1
December 31, 1913, . . .	10.4	23.9	4.0	5.9	4.1	5.0	18.2

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

In the *building trades* the highest percentage reported unemployed during the six-year period was 25.2 on March 31, 1908. Other high percentages were: 23.9 on December 31, 1913; 21.2 on December 31, 1908; 20.9 on December 30, 1911; 19.3 on March 31, 1911; 18.5 on March 31, 1909; 18.0 on December 31, 1910; 17.8 on December 31, 1909; and 17.0 on March 30, 1912. The influence of the weather conditions is more marked in the building trades than in any other group of trades and it will be observed that in the building trades the highest percentages unemployed are at the close of December and March. The unusually high percentage on June 30, 1908, may be explained by the fact that the recovery following the industrial depression of 1907 had not become evident to any large extent on that date. The lowest percentage unemployed in the building trades was 2.5 on September 30, 1912, on which date the percentage unemployed for all industries was also the lowest noted, namely, 4.7.

During the year 1913 conditions in the building trades were by no means satisfactory even during the summer and fall periods when ordinarily the percentages unemployed fall below five per cent. At the close of the year unemployment in these trades was unusually prevalent, the returns for the close of December having been unusually high in the following occupations: Hod carriers and building laborers (39.1); painters, decorators, and paperhangers (37.8); bricklayers, masons, and plasterers (29.0); carpenters (20.9); and lathers (wood, wire, and metal) (16.6).

In *boot and shoe* manufacturing the highest percentage unemployed was 18.2 on June 30, 1908. On September 30, 1908, it was 17.1, but for no other quarter did the percentage unemployed in this industry exceed 14.9 (on March 31, 1913). The lowest percentage reported was 2.3 on December 30, 1911. During the year 1913 conditions in this industry were quite favorable except at the close of March, when 14.9 per cent were reported as unemployed. In 1909 and in 1911, 1912, and 1913, the percentages at the close of March appear to have been decidedly higher than in the other quarters of these several years, indicating that the Spring is the period of the year, if any, when a slack season is most apt to occur, a fact, indeed, which is of frequent note in the journals of the trade and in the daily press. Our correspondents from the principal shoe centers in this State have confirmed this statement and recent reports from correspondents in Haverhill, Salem, and Brockton call attention to the fact that the unemployment, when it occurs, is principally in the nature of "short-time work" on the part of considerable numbers of operatives, rather than the continuous unemployment of a portion of the force in the several establishments. This method of distributing the work as widely as possible among the entire working force produces less real hardship than would the actual throwing out of work of a smaller number of operatives.

In the *textile industry*¹ the highest percentage unemployed was 43.9 on March 30, 1908. Other high percentages were reported as follows: 29.1 on March 30, 1912; 21.3 on June 30, 1911; 20.9 on December 31, 1908; and 17.9 on June 30, 1910. The lowest percentage was 2.4 on June 29, 1912. In this industry the effects of the industrial depression in 1907 were very keenly felt, and, although there was some recovery

¹ Owing to the comparatively small percentage organized of the aggregate number of textile workers in Massachusetts, the returns for this industry are, admittedly, very meagre, but the organizations which report are composed principally of the more skilled workmen in this industry on the progress of whose work depend those processes on which the unskilled labor is principally employed. For purely local reasons conditions in the industry in any particular textile center may, and undoubtedly do, vary greatly from the general conditions observed throughout the State. The Bureau, however, has carefully avoided making any reference to purely local conditions in any industry except where the report from any single local organization has been confirmed by special inquiry made of other sources of reliable information.

during the second and third quarters of the year, 1908, the high percentage (20.9) at the close of December, 1908, indicates that the recovery was by no means complete at that time. During the year, 1909, the percentages unemployed were comparatively low for this industry and also in 1910, with the exception of the quarter ending June 30. In 1911 there was considerable unemployment on June 30, the percentage having been 21.3. The very high percentage, 29.1 on March 30, 1912, was due to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers in Lowell (over 9,000 in all) who were involved in a strike on that date. During the year, 1913, the percentages unemployed in this industry at the close of the first three quarters were rather higher than what might be considered normal for this industry, but at the close of the year the conditions had greatly improved, the percentage unemployed having been only 5.9 on December 31.

Under *transportation* (steam and electric) the highest percentages unemployed were 13.3 on March 31, 1908, and 8.9 on June 30, 1908. Since the latter date there has been comparatively little unemployment among the organized employees in this group of occupations. Ordinarily railroad employees are rather continuously employed and the number unemployed is fairly constant. In this connection it may be stated that, for a limited period in 1913, a large number of railroad employees in Massachusetts were placed on a five-day per week, eight-hour per day, schedule and others on a shorter working day schedule, apparently for the express purpose of curtailing the expenses of the railroad companies. This "short-time," however, has not to any large degree affected the percentages unemployed during the portion of the year when the short-time schedules were in effect. The percentages for the year 1913, while somewhat higher than corresponding percentages in 1912, do not compare unfavorably with those for the years 1908 to 1911, and are decidedly lower than the corresponding percentages for the year 1908.

Under *iron and steel* manufacturing the percentages were high during the entire year 1908, the percentages for the close of the four quarters of the year having been respectively, 16.6, 17.8, 16.0, and 16.3. Other high percentages were 14.3 on December 31, 1910, 13.4 on June 30, 1911, and 12.6 on December 30, 1911. The lowest percentage was 3.5 on September 30, 1909. At the close of each of the first three quarters of the year, 1913, conditions in this branch of the industry were fairly normal. At the close of the year the percentage (18.2) was unusually high, but this was due to the unemployment of a large number of molders, which group of workmen constituted a large proportion of the total number reporting

under iron and steel manufacturing, and therefore bore considerable weight in the returns. In commenting on the lack of employment among molders, several correspondents reported that it is customary either to lay off a portion of the force or close down the shops altogether at the close of each year. As illustrative of the lack of employment among molders considered separately as an occupation it may be stated that 38.2 per cent of the molders represented were reported as unemployed December 31, 1913, whereas at the close of the preceding quarter (September 30) the percentage was only 11.7.

In *printing and allied trades* the highest percentages unemployed were in 1908 as follows: 12.6 on September 30, 10.5 on June 30, 9.4 on December 31, and 9.0 on March 31. On no other date did the percentage exceed 6.6 (on September 30, 1911). On the whole the conditions of employment in this group of trades were rather better in 1913 than in any of the five previous years except 1910, and the contrast with the year, 1908, is decidedly in favor of the past year. The lowest percentage unemployed was 2.9 on March 31, 1913. Ordinarily in this industry the amount of unemployment is fairly constant, the more usual percentages ranging between three and six per cent.

E. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

An examination of the statistics of unemployment in the various occupations discloses a very wide range in the percentages unemployed. Within the same occupation there may be at one time practically no unemployment among the members of the organizations reporting, while at another time the percentage may reach a high figure. A comparison of the percentages for one occupation with those of another may also disclose a wide variation in the amount of unemployment in the occupations compared. Then, again, in certain occupations the percentages unemployed may continue fairly constant for a long period, then abruptly rise to a high point.

In 18 out of 34 occupations¹ the highest percentages unemployed were at the close of one of the four quarters in 1908; four of the maximum percentages fell in 1909, four in 1913, three in 1911, three in 1912, and two in 1910. In 11 occupations the lowest percentages fell in 1909; in 10 occupations the minimum percentages fell in 1912, six in 1908, four in 1910, two in 1911, and one in 1913.

With reference to the periods of the year in which the maximum and minimum percentages fell, it appears that for 12 occupations the

¹ For percentages in full detail for the six years, 1908-1913, see Table 8 on pages 56 and 57.

maximum fell at the close of December, for 11 occupations at the close of March, nine at the close of June, and only two at the close of September, while the minimum percentages for 13 occupations fell at the close of September, nine at the close of December, eight at the close of June, and four at the close of March. Stating these facts in a different way so as to show the maximum and minimum points for each of the four periods of the year, we observe that 11 maximum and four minimum points occurred at the close of March, nine maximum and eight minimum at the close of June, two maximum and 13 minimum at the close of September, and 12 maximum and nine minimum at the close of December. Thus, only two of the maximum points fell at the close of September and only four of the minimum points at the close of March, while the distribution of maximum and minimum points for the periods closing at the end of June and December is fairly equal. Aside from this showing there appears to be practically no regularity so far as the highest and lowest points are concerned. In fact, even 1908, the most unfavorable year so far as general conditions of employment were concerned, did not prove altogether an unfavorable year for six occupations.

While the percentages of unemployment by occupations may prove useful and interesting in certain instances, they should be used with caution, particularly where comparisons are made between percentages in those occupations for which, owing to the small number of employees reporting, the returns may not have been properly representative. On the whole, comparisons based on percentages unemployed in the several more important industries are to be recommended in preference to comparisons on an occupational basis.

IV.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1913, showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large.*

NOTE. — In this table are included all national and international organizations which had affiliated locals in the United States at the close of 1913, in so far as records were obtainable. Except where otherwise noted the information relative to the total number of chartered local unions affiliated with the national and international organizations named in the table below was obtained directly from these respective organizations, the reports (see schedule form on page 62) having been received for the most part, on schedules sent out on December 15, 1913. The information relative to the number of chartered local unions in Massachusetts was obtained by an exhaustive canvass of the individual local unions, the schedules (see schedule form on page 63) having been sent out at the close of the year. Further information showing the membership of the locals affiliated with each national and international union was obtained directly from the local unions and checked up against similar data obtained from the national and international unions. It was not deemed advisable to present this information relative to membership in detail, but a summary statement relative to the membership returns thus obtained will be found in the text on pages 16 to 23.

The organizations preceded by an asterisk (*) were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the close of the year 1913.

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massa- chusetts
All National and International Unions.	1 29,257	2 1,403
*American Federation of Labor (locals directly affiliated),	3 663	3 44
*Actors Union of America, White Rats	4 —	4 —
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	40	1
*Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America,	198	16
*Barbers International Union of America, Journeymen	715	34
*Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	5 49	3
*Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	285	6
*Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	273	6
*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	136	6
*Boot and Shoe Workers Union,	165	71
*Brewery Workmen of America, International Union of the United	6 529	6 19
*Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, International	7 —	—
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America,	950	45

¹ This aggregate does not include the affiliated locals of 19 internationals for which the information was lacking and in certain instances, to which attention is called by a specific note, the number as reported in an earlier year has been entered for lack of later information. On the other hand, the aggregate does include a small number of locals which were also affiliated with two or more internationals, therein constituting duplications.

² This aggregate constitutes the *actual* number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of the year. A few locals were affiliated with two or more internationals, constituting, in all, 30 duplications, but these duplications were not included in computing the aggregate.

³ Includes only those locals which were directly affiliated, *i.e.*, locals not affiliated through any national or international union. The locals affiliated *indirectly* with the American Federation of Labor through its affiliated internationals are enumerated under the individual internationals only, otherwise such locals would be included twice in the aggregate.

⁴ Membership "at-large", *i.e.*, not organized on a local basis.

⁵ As last reported in 1912.

⁶ Including branches.

⁷ No report.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1913, showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large — Continued.*

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions — Con.		
*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	110	2
*Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International	1—	—
*Brushmakers International Union,	1—	—
*Building Laborers, International Protective Union of	215	9
*Car Workers, International Association of	140	13
*Card Machine Operators Union of America,	2	2
*Card Room Operatives of America, Amalgamated	2	2
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	69	1
*Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	1,908	154
*Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of	235	2
*Carvers Association of North America, International Wood	22	1
*Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	107	3
*Chandelier, Brass, and Metal Workers of North America, Brotherhood of	1—	—
*Cigar Makers International Union of America,	480	16
*Clerks International Protective Association, Retail	385	23
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	27	2
*Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, The	28	1
*Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union of the United States and Canada, International	1—	—
*Coopers International Union of North America,	498	5
*Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of	12	7
*Diamond Workers Protective Union of America,	1—	—
*Drop and Machine Forgers, Die Sinkers, and Trimmer Makers, United Association of	12	1
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, (A. F. of L.)	165	26
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	316	2
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of	35	1
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	44	6
*Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	450	24
*Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	219	17
*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	31	1
*Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad	70	4
*Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International	11	—
*Garment Workers of America, United	278	11
*Garment Workers Union, International Ladies	75	7
*Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada,	1—	—
*Glass Snappers National Protective Association, Window	36	—
*Glass Workers International Association of America, Amalgamated	28	1
*Glass Workers of America, National Window	46	—
*Glass Workers Union, American Flint	126	3
*Glove Workers Union of America, International	23	1
*Government Employees, National League of	26	4
*Granite Cutters International Association of America, The	204	21
*Grinders and Finishers National Union, Pocket Knife Blade	1—	—
*Hat Finishers Association of the United States, Wool	4	3
*Hatters of North America, United	22	1
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, International	228	11
*Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of the Journeymen	284	3
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America,	590	34
*Industrial Workers of the World,	236	11
*Industrial Workers of the World (Detroit Faction),	58	1
*Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of the United States, Amalgamated Association of	100	1
*Knights of Labor,	1—	11
*Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated	17	—
*Lathers International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	230	12
*Laundry Workers International Union,	52	3
*Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	57	1
*Leather Workers Union of America, Amalgamated	15	1
*Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada,	31	2
*Lithographic Press Feeders of the United States and Canada, International Protective Association of	1—	—
*Lithographic Workmen, International Union of	1—	1

¹ No report.² As last reported in 1909.³ As last reported in 1910.⁴ As last reported in 1912.⁵ This includes only the "branches" in the United States.⁶ As last reported in 1911.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1913, showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large — Continued.*

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions — Con.		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	830	7
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	830	10
*Longshoremen's Association, International	856	7
Loomfixers International Union,	17	6
*Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of	8	—
*Machinists, International Association of	945	29
Mailers Trade District Union,	30	—
*Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	400	9
*Marble Workers, International Association of	59	4
*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	160	3
*Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America,	125	16
*Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	1,420	17
*Mine Workers of America, United	2,400	—
*Miners, Western Federation of	268	—
*Molders Union of North America, International	426	29
Musical and Theatrical Union, American International	45	1
*Musicians, American Federation of	670	26
*Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	1,018	67
*Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	98	9
*Pattern Makers League of North America,	71	5
*Pavers, Rammersmen, Flag Layers, Asphalt Workers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of	177	1
*Paving Cutters Union of the United States of America and Canada,	70	6
*Photo-Engravers Union of North America, International	70	4
*Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers Union of America, International	127	1
*Plasterers International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	305	4
*Plate Printers Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	9	1
*Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of	633	37
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	67	—
*Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United	2	—
*Print Cutters Association of America, National	5	—
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, International	350	13
*Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	37	1
*Quarry Workers International Union of North America,	80	7
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	36	2
Railroad Station Agents, Order of	3	3
Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of	35	11
*Railroad Telegraphers, The Order of	122	6
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	867	21
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	556	7
*Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of	1,161	21
Railway Conductors of America, The Order of	615	6
*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	220	26
*Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	39	1
Sailors' and Firemen's Union of the Atlantic,	6	2
*Saw Smiths National Union,	14	—
*Seamen's Union of America, International	60	—
*Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers, and Woodsmen, International Union of	55	—
Shoe Workers of America, United	50	26
Shoe Workers Protective Union,	6	6
*Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America, International	27	3
*Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of	6	—
*Spinners Union, International	21	9
*Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical	450	23
State, City and Town Employees, National Federation of	34	34
Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, International Association of	1,121	5
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	49	1
Steam Shovelmen, Associated Union of	2	—
*Steel Plate Transferers Association of America, The	3	—
*Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union of North America, International	118	5
Stogie Makers League, National	10	—
*Stone Cutters Association of North America, Journeymen	238	3
*Stove Mounters International Union,	53	2
*Switchmen's Union of North America,	197	2
*Tailors Union, International Industrial	310	8

¹ As last reported in 1912.² No report.

TABLE 1. — *National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1913, showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large — Concluded.*

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions — Con.		
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	1 507	41
*Textile Workers, National Industrial Union of, (I. W. W.)	38	6
*Textile Workers of America, United	200	44
*Tile Layers and Helpers International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	56	3
*Tin Plate Workers Protective Association of America, International	2 -	-
*Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of	2 -	-
*Tobacco Workers International Union,	2 -	-
*Travelers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union of America,	1 21	-
*Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union of North America,	2 -	-
*Typographical Union, International	707	22
*Upholsterers International Union of North America,	57	5
*Weavers Amalgamated Association of the United States, Elastic Goring	2	2
Weavers, National Federation of Cloth	7	4
*Weavers Protective Association, American Wire	5	1
Woolsorters and Graders Association of the United States, National	1 7	4
Independent Locals (<i>i.e.</i> , locals having no national or international affiliation),	-	28

¹ As last reported in 1912.² No report.TABLE 2. — *Number of Delegate Organizations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of the Years, 1908-1913.*

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN —					
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
All Delegate Organizations,	132	146	156	161	165	162
State, District, and Trades Councils,	53	57	59	62	69	71
State Branches,	10	10	8	10	11	11
New England District Councils,	7	10	9	7	9	7
Railway Adjustment Committees,	10	12	13	18	24	25
District Councils (other than local),	26	25	29	27	25	23
Carpenters District Councils,	9	10	10	11	11	11
Painters District Councils,	4	4	4	4	4	4
Machinists District Councils,	4	3	3	3	3	3
Other District Councils,	9	8	12	9	7	10
Central Labor Unions,	33	33	35	35	33	35
Local Trades Councils,	46	56	62	64	63	56
Carpenters District Councils,	8	10	11	10	10	10
Building Trades Councils,	9	12	13	11	10	9
Joint Shoe Councils,	6	7	7	7	7	6
Allied Printing Trades Councils,	5	5	5	7	7	7
Metal Trades Councils,	-	2	4	5	5	2
Textile Councils,	4	3	3	3	4	3
Other Local Trades Councils,	14	17	19	21	20	19

TABLE 3. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1912 and 1913:
By Municipalities and Sex.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	1912				1913			
	Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
The State.	1,361	211,019	25,749	236,768	1,403	211,213	30,513	241,726
Adams,	8	913	441	1,354	6	601	200	801
Athol,	9	301	30	331	9	283	17	300
BEVERLY,	7	852	—	852	8	994	8	1,002
BOSTON,	289	81,689	6,144	87,833	305	88,532	8,089	96,621
BROCKTON,	47	12,411	3,129	15,540	51	12,101	4,138	16,239
CAMBRIDGE,	11	2,418	2	2,420	11	2,345	383	2,728
CHELSEA,	8	1,288	133	1,421	8	1,072	—	1,072
CHICOPEE,	9	650	380	1,030	7	330	—	330
Clinton,	7	249	1	250	7	224	—	224
FALL RIVER,	38	6,187	1,161	7,348	37	6,870	3,484	10,054
FITCHBURG,	29	1,901	20	1,921	29	1,879	94	1,973
Frammingham,	10	596	2	598	12	871	—	871
Gardner,	7	154	—	154	6	154	—	154
GLOUCESTER,	20	1,851	136	1,987	20	2,126	110	2,236
Greenfield,	14	852	—	852	16	875	1	876
HAVERHILL,	34	5,434	1,091	6,525	32	4,981	1,018	5,999
HOLYOKE,	42	4,063	76	4,139	45	4,094	58	4,152
LAWRENCE,	46	14,145	3,182	17,327	44	8,263	2,187	10,450
LOWELL,	51	4,883	292	5,175	56	5,938	497	6,435
LYNN,	60	12,113	2,163	14,276	59	11,102	2,543	13,645
MALDEN,	8	485	—	485	8	497	—	497
Marblehead,	5	424	—	424	5	343	—	343
MARLBOROUGH,	11	417	14	431	12	476	15	491
Milford,	10	998	157	1,155	10	1,075	176	1,251
Montague,	6	274	—	274	5	239	—	239
Natick,	8	510	52	562	8	641	50	691
NEW BEDFORD,	34	7,211	2,315	9,526	38	6,972	2,106	9,078
NEWBURYPORT,	8	207	4	211	7	191	6	197
NEWTON,	10	871	—	871	10	878	—	878
NORTH ADAMS,	27	968	130	1,098	23	900	154	1,054
NORTHAMPTON,	21	1,099	13	1,112	22	1,127	12	1,139
Norwood,	7	339	21	360	7	505	—	505
PITTSFIELD,	24	1,722	5	1,727	22	1,838	6	1,844
Plymouth,	5	195	1	196	5	197	1	198
QUINCY,	28	2,775	—	2,775	25	2,591	—	2,591
SALEM,	31	3,705	501	4,206	32	3,440	450	3,890
SOMERVILLE,	9	1,976	—	1,976	8	1,491	—	1,491
SPRINGFIELD,	65	8,946	308	9,254	68	8,232	483	8,715
TAUNTON,	27	1,501	21	1,522	29	1,651	32	1,683
Wakefield,	5	372	—	372	6	456	—	456
WALTHAM,	11	792	—	792	12	903	—	903
Westfield,	12	576	48	624	13	647	37	684
Whitman,	7	1,272	386	1,658	7	1,290	381	1,671
WOBURN,	5	181	—	181	6	216	—	216
WORCESTER,	64	7,058	37	7,095	69	8,143	425	8,568
Other cities and towns,	167	13,195	3,353	16,548	178	12,939	3,352	16,291

TABLE 4. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1912 and 1913: By Occupations and Sex.*

OCCUPATIONS.	1912				1913			
	Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
All Occupations.	1,361	211,019	25,749	236,768	1,403	211,213	30,513	241,726
Bakers and confectioners,	14	789	—	789	16	987	50	1,037
Barbers,	33	2,209	—	2,209	35	2,710	—	2,710
Bartenders,	29	3,631	—	3,631	27	3,811	—	3,811
Blacksmiths and helpers,	7	572	—	572	8	423	—	423
Boilermakers and helpers,	12	2,102	—	2,102	7	846	—	846
Bookbinders,	5	483	171	654	6	666	583	1,249
Boot and shoe workers,	102	31,495	10,034	41,529	108	30,303	11,901	42,204
Cutters,	11	4,560	214	4,774	10	3,754	219	3,973
Edgemakers,	5	1,536	—	1,536	5	1,461	—	1,461
Lasters,	13	4,613	26	4,639	12	4,367	27	4,394
Mixed,	32	9,386	4,682	14,068	34	9,805	5,435	15,240
Stitchers,	8	1,549	3,229	4,778	8	808	4,068	4,876
Treeers, dressers, and packers,	8	1,499	1,163	2,662	8	1,553	1,245	2,798
Turn workmen,	6	2,288	—	2,288	6	2,451	—	2,451
Boot and shoe workers (n. e. s.),	19	6,064	720	6,784	25	6,104	907	7,011
Bottlers and drivers,	9	1,518	—	1,518	9	1,562	—	1,562
Brewery workmen,	10	1,510	—	1,510	10	1,427	—	1,427
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	50	5,508	—	5,508	49	5,670	—	5,670
Car workers and inspectors,	10	1,135	—	1,135	12	1,456	—	1,456
Carpenters,	151	18,671	—	18,671	154	19,966	—	19,966
Cigarmakers,	16	2,977	339	3,316	16	3,212	305	3,517
Clerks, railway,	24	1,583	6	1,589	21	1,755	33	1,788
Clerks, retail,	21	1,285	394	1,679	27	1,576	876	2,452
Compositors,	20	2,375	181	2,556	20	2,708	153	2,861
Conductors, railway,	6	982	—	982	6	1,004	—	1,004
Cooks and waiters,	8	1,631	290	1,921	9	1,630	237	1,867
Cutting die and cutter makers,	6	138	—	138	7	130	—	130
Electrical workers,	21	1,922	—	1,922	23	3,194	—	3,194
Engineers, hoisting and portable,	8	455	—	455	8	426	—	426
Engineers, locomotive,	7	1,549	—	1,549	7	1,599	—	1,599
Engineers, stationary,	16	1,422	—	1,422	16	1,635	—	1,635
Firemen, locomotive,	10	2,002	—	2,002	10	2,149	—	2,149
Firemen, stationary,	20	3,228	—	3,228	17	2,821	—	2,821
Freight handlers and clerks,	9	2,408	—	2,408	9	2,393	—	2,393
Garment workers,	17	3,562	2,037	5,599	19	5,835	3,185	9,020
Granite cutters,	22	2,222	—	2,222	21	2,423	—	2,423
Hat and cap makers,	8	454	31	485	8	341	31	372
Hod carriers and building laborers,	21	4,896	—	4,896	21	5,368	—	5,368
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	11	575	—	575	12	576	—	576
Machinists,	34	5,043	17	5,060	37	4,756	5	4,761
Maintenance-of-way employees,	11	1,188	—	1,188	9	612	—	612
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	13	591	—	591	14	709	—	709
Molders and coremakers,	29	3,071	—	3,071	29	2,976	—	2,976
Municipal employees,	35	5,158	10	5,168	41	5,158	10	5,168
Musicians,	28	4,864	326	5,190	28	4,993	325	5,318
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	63	6,158	—	6,158	68	6,409	—	6,409
Paper makers,	12	1,271	45	1,316	10	1,409	—	1,409
Pattern makers,	7	639	—	639	6	635	—	635
Paving cutters,	5	310	—	310	6	346	—	346
Plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters,	44	3,039	—	3,039	42	3,426	—	3,426
Printing pressmen,	13	1,450	—	1,450	13	1,521	—	1,521
Quarry workers,	8	687	—	687	7	684	—	684
Sheet metal workers,	18	1,093	—	1,093	17	1,097	—	1,097
Station agents and employees,	12	1,646	5	1,651	15	2,165	7	2,172
Steam railway employees (n. e. s.),	10	1,144	—	1,144	9	1,135	—	1,135

TABLE 4. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1912 and 1913: By Occupations and Sex — Concluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	1912				1913			
	Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
All Occupations — Con.								
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	5	429	—	429	5	381	—	381
Street and electric railway employees,	22	12,665	202	12,867	26	14,070	242	14,312
Tailors and dressmakers,	9	326	38	364	9	467	37	504
Teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc.,	39	10,649	—	10,649	42	9,879	—	9,879
Telegraphers, railroad	6	1,144	32	1,176	6	1,079	30	1,109
Textile workers:	72	23,816	8,140	31,956	67	16,346	8,682	25,028
Loomfixers,	13	2,735	—	2,735	14	2,840	—	2,840
Mixed,	16	12,727	4,042	16,769	9	6,378	2,783	9,161
Mule spinners,	9	2,062	—	2,062	10	1,986	110	2,096
Weavers,	11	3,151	3,388	6,539	10	2,850	4,362	7,212
Textile workers, (n. e. s.),	23	3,141	710	3,851	24	2,292	1,427	3,719
Theatrical stage employees,	21	1,101	—	1,101	24	1,304	—	1,304
Trainmen, railroad	21	4,349	—	4,349	21	4,429	—	4,429
Upholsterers,	5	430	—	430	5	458	25	483
All others,	116	13,469	3,451	16,920	129	14,167	3,796	17,963

TABLE 5. — *Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1912 and 1913, having Women as Members: By Occupations.*

OCCUPATIONS.	1912		1913	
	Number of Unions Having Women as Members	Number of Women in Unions	Number of Unions Having Women as Members	Number of Women in Unions
All Occupations.	181	25,749	195	30,513
<i>Boot and shoe workers:</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>10,934</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>11,901</i>
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	25	4,682	27	5,435
Stitchers,	7	3,229	7	4,068
Treers, dressers, and packers,	6	1,163	6	1,245
Others,	12	960	14	1,153
Cigar makers,	12	339	13	305
Clerks, retail	9	394	12	876
Compositors,	14	181	14	153
Garment workers,	12	2,037	13	3,185
Musicians,	22	326	22	325
Tailoresses and dressmakers,	5	38	5	37
Telephone operators,	1	1	5	2,548
Textile workers:	23	8,165	19	8,682
Textile workers (mixed),	11	4,067	6	2,783
Weavers,	8	3,388	7	4,362
Others,	4	710	6	1,537
All other occupations,	34	4,235	38	2,501

¹ Included under "All other occupations" as there were less than five unions having women as members in this class at the close of 1912.

TABLE 6. — *Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1912 and 1913: By Industries.*

	1912 ¹		1913	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
All Industries.	1,361	236,768	1,403	241,726
Manufacturing.	506	115,765	513	112,991
<i>Textiles.</i>	73	31,962	67	25,028
<i>Leather and Leather Goods.</i>	106	42,546	112	43,033
Boots and shoes,	102	41,529	108	42,204
Other leather goods,	4	1,017	4	829
<i>Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.</i>	108	11,638	108	9,572
Iron and steel products,	85	9,952	86	7,929
Miscellaneous metal products,	15	791	16	892
Shipbuilding,	8	895	6	751
<i>Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.</i>	58	9,796	62	10,304
Food products,	19	2,700	23	3,074
Liquors and beverages,	21	3,105	21	3,063
Tobacco,	18	3,991	18	4,167
<i>Printing and Allied Trades.</i>	53	5,753	54	6,682
Printing and publishing,	44	4,844	44	5,169
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	5	654	6	1,249
Lithographing and engraving,	4	255	4	264
<i>Clothing.</i>	37	6,740	38	10,095
Clothing, men's	20	3,273	20	6,136
Clothing, women's	6	2,690	7	3,388
Hats and caps,	9	585	9	472
Others,	2	192	2	99
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	12	1,816	11	1,430
<i>Furniture and Woodworking.</i>	20	2,799	20	3,123
<i>Stone, Glass, and Clay Products.</i>	37	3,144	38	3,642
<i>Other Manufacturing Industries.</i>	2	71	3	83
Building.	376	39,955	385	43,640
<i>Building Trades.</i>	355	35,059	364	38,272
<i>Unskilled Building Labor.</i>	21	4,896	21	5,368
Transportation.	229	50,590	243	54,031
Railroad,	135	19,357	137	21,034
Road, street, and bridge,	68	24,626	77	25,689
Telegraphs and telephones,	12	3,240	13	4,047
Water,	14	3,367	16	3,261
Trade.	27	2,597	33	3,797
Wholesale and retail,	27	2,597	33	3,797
Public Service.	45	6,433	50	6,127
Professional Service.	50	6,641	52	6,622
Domestic and Personal Service.	77	8,902	78	9,271
Extractive Industries.	9	747	8	725
Quarrying,	9	747	8	725
Miscellaneous. ²	42	5,138	41	4,522

¹ Several corrections have been made in the figures as published in the "Fifth Annual Report on Labor Organizations" in order that the classification might conform exactly to the classification used in tabulating the returns for 1913. The only corrections, however, appear under "Textiles" and "Leather and Leather Goods."

² Includes unions which could not be included under any of the above-mentioned industries chiefly because of their being organized on other than an industrial basis.

TABLE 7. — *Increase or Decrease in Membership of Identical¹ Unions existing both at the Close of 1912 and 1913: By Municipalities.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Identical Unions	MEMBERSHIP		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as Compared with 1912
		1912	1913	
The State.	1,256	226,592	229,898	+3,306
Adams,	6	1,174	801	-373
Athol,	8	318	280	-38
BEVERLY,	7	852	946	+94
BOSTON,	262	84,969	91,961	+6,992
BROCKTON,	47	15,540	15,992	+452
CAMBRIDGE,	8	2,139	2,243	+104
CHELSEA,	7	1,071	1,058	-13
CHICOPEE,	7	315	330	+15
Clinton,	7	250	224	-26
FALL RIVER,	35	7,304	9,955	+2,651
FITCHBURG,	27	1,860	1,765	-95
Framingham,	9	560	441	-119
Gardner,	6	132	154	+22
GLOUCESTER,	20	1,987	2,236	+249
Greenfield,	14	852	858	+6
HAVERHILL,	30	6,245	5,922	-323
HOLYOKE,	39	4,017	3,960	-57
LAWRENCE,	41	16,686	10,255	-6,431
LOWELL,	48	5,092	5,193	+101
LYNN,	57	14,228	13,227	-1,001
MALDEN,	8	465	497	+12
Marblehead,	5	424	343	-81
MARLBOROUGH,	11	431	464	+33
Milford,	10	1,155	1,251	+96
Montague,	5	214	239	+25
Natick,	7	522	660	+138
NEW BEDFORD,	33	8,015	8,709	+694
NEWBURYPORT,	7	185	197	+12
NEWTON,	10	871	878	+7
NORTH ADAMS,	23	966	1,054	+88
NORTHAMPTON,	21	1,112	1,131	+19
Norwood,	7	360	505	+145
PITTSFIELD,	20	1,640	1,811	+171
Plymouth,	5	196	198	+2
QUINCY,	25	2,687	2,591	-96
Rockland,	4	1,507	1,511	+4
SALEM,	30	4,180	3,857	-323
SOMERVILLE,	8	1,376	1,491	+115
SPRINGFIELD,	61	9,161	8,367	-794
TAUNTON,	27	1,522	1,625	+103
WALTHAM,	11	792	870	+78
Westfield,	12	624	666	+42
Whitman,	7	1,658	1,671	+13
WOBURN,	5	181	161	-20
WORCESTER,	61	7,058	7,654	+596
Other cities and towns,	148	13,679	13,696	+17

¹ The data presented in this table have reference to what the Bureau has designated as "identical unions," i.e., unions which were in existence both at the close of 1912 and 1913. A presentation of this character makes possible the determination of the actual change in membership of unions existing at the close of both years irrespective of any increase in aggregate membership due to the formation of new unions or of any decrease due to the disbanding in 1913 of unions which were in existence at the close of 1912.

TABLE 8. — *Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1913:*
By Principal Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	1908				1909				1910			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Barbers,	2.3	3.6	3.4	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.3
Bartenders,	1-	16.5	10.4	13.7	13.3	20.7	13.6	16.2	7.0	6.8	9.6	3.6
Boot and shoe workers,	8.0	18.2	17.1	6.4	12.8	8.0	7.1	3.3	7.4	9.6	7.9	5.0
Bottlers and drivers,	11.1	5.3	1-	12.4	9.7	1.8	10.1	14.0	19.2	2.1	6.3	33.3
Brewery workers,	3.2	14.1	9.3	7.3	10.0	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	62.8	41.2	24.2	43.3	32.5	8.0	6.1	34.0	19.8	5.6	5.1	31.6
Carpenters,	18.0	8.0	2.9	15.5	14.6	3.2	1.9	10.1	8.8	3.8	3.6	12.9
Cigarmakers,	15.7	4.8	10.4	40.6	13.6	0.8	5.5	6.8	8.8	4.0	3.0	5.5
Clerks, railway,	1.5	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6
Clerks, retail,	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	3.2
Compositors,	10.1	7.4	8.5	6.5	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	2.5
Cooks and waiters,	1-	26.2	2.8	7.7	6.9	0.9	3.4	0.8	5.7	7.0	6.3	7.8
Electrical workers,	13.3	16.4	10.7	7.0	2.7	2.5	0.1	2.9	5.9	1.8	4.2	10.2
Engineers (locomotive),	1-	0.0	3.2	4.8	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	7.5	5.3
Engineers (stationary),	40.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.3	3.7
Firemen (locomotive),	1-	18.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.1
Firemen (stationary),	4.7	6.9	6.1	4.0	2.4	2.4	5.5	1.7	2.8	1.1	2.6	1.4
Freight handlers and clerks,	4.4	22.1	11.1	3.6	5.2	5.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	12.3	3.8	8.2
Garment workers,	32.6	50.2	26.7	43.8	6.2	6.3	0.0	8.2	11.6	4.3	22.1	37.2
Grante cutters,	21.0	1.1	2.9	14.7	3.6	4.4	1.2	17.2	4.3	2.0	2.1	13.9
Hod carriers and building laborers,	13.9	43.2	16.7	49.1	41.3	23.0	2.6	25.8	4.6	8.4	12.1	13.9
Machinists,	9.6	8.0	16.7	8.5	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.4	5.2	6.5
Molders (iron and brass),	31.2	20.4	17.4	17.7	7.5	5.5	3.3	24.1	2.3	4.3	6.8	28.7
Municipal employees,	77.6	5.0	9.0	13.1	21.5	2.0	1.5	14.7	7.6	1.7	3.0	22.7
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	27.4	22.0	15.0	34.0	22.8	6.9	3.2	38.3	4.9	3.8	7.1	30.1
Paper and pulp makers,	0.0	0.0	87.8	1.4	0.0	2.5	3.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.8	2.3
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	17.6	11.0	5.5	11.7	20.4	6.0	1.3	5.7	10.6	2.5	1.3	4.2
Printing pressmen,	6.9	12.6	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.4	5.2	3.3	4.7	2.9	5.1
Station agents and employees,	1-	1-	1-	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1	1-	0.0	1.1
Street and electric railway employees,	0.1	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	3.5
Teamsters and drivers,	18.5	6.7	9.4	11.4	14.9	2.3	7.4	1.7	21.2	11.2	1.5	8.5
Telegraphers (railroad),	1.9	1.1	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.5
Textile operatives,	43.9	13.6	15.5	20.9	6.7	7.0	5.1	12.6	8.7	17.9	7.5	8.6
Trainmen, railroad,	1-	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	2.4

1 At the close of this quarter no reports relative to this occupation were received.

TABLE 8. — *Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1913.*
By Principal Occupations — Concluded.

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OCCUPATIONS.	1911				1912				1913			
	March 31	June 30	Sept- ember 30	De- cember 30 ¹	March 30 ¹	June 29 ¹	Sept- ember 30	De- cember 31	March 31	June 30	Sept- ember 30	De- cember 31
Barbers,	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.5	2.7	2.7	1.2	2.2	3.0
Bartenders,	5.1	5.8	4.1	6.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.3	3.6	5.6	7.1
Boot and shoe workers,	12.0	4.4	4.5	2.3	13.9	8.3	9.2	4.6	14.9	5.5	6.2	4.0
Bottlers and drivers,	2.7	1.7	14.6	19.4	3.7	1.3	5.4	19.9	7.3	2.2	3.3	6.6
Brewery workers,	7.5	5.5	7.8	10.2	9.4	7.0	7.6	8.5	9.4	7.6	7.2	11.8
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	39.2	14.5	7.8	39.4	31.4	4.6	3.8	1.9	26.4	16.3	13.5	29.9
Carpenters,	14.3	3.6	4.4	15.9	14.7	2.4	2.4	8.9	11.5	8.1	20.9	20.9
Cigarmakers,	8.4	1.8	3.8	5.2	4.9	3.0	2.1	4.1	4.0	1.6	3.4	4.0
Clerks, railway	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.6
Clerks, retail	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Compositors,	4.9	5.0	7.8	5.9	6.9	7.9	4.8	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7	6.1
Coolers and waiters,	9.7	4.1	3.0	6.9	2.5	2.0	9.0	5.0	8.3	4.0	2.6	4.8
Electrical workers,	16.6	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.0	2.9	10.4	4.7	7.9	3.4	0.8	5.6
Engineers (locomotive),	4.1	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.8	10.0	8.5	10.3	8.8	9.7	10.1	9.1
Engineers (stationary),	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.6
Firemen (locomotive),	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.6
Firemen (stationary),	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.4	4.4	3.2	10.3
Freight handlers and clerks,	16.1	14.4	4.7	4.4	11.2	2.3	1.2	0.9	10.1	14.0	6.9	7.2
Garment workers,	12.9	9.0	10.7	23.3	3.1	22.0	27.6	56.7	55.3	4.8	14.8	26.7
Granite cutters,	25.5	11.4	6.9	37.7	21.8	5.4	3.2	20.3	18.7	3.8	6.5	17.7
Hod carriers and building laborers,	14.6	4.4	4.5	31.6	42.3	4.4	2.9	21.5	7.5	23.9	20.2	39.1
Machinists,	3.3	3.6	5.4	3.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	2.0	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.8
Molders (iron and brass),	9.5	23.9	8.6	20.1	10.9	18.9	16.8	25.1	10.6	13.4	11.7	38.2
Municipal employees,	22.1	15.6	10.9	25.7	9.9	2.8	5.6	3.9	6.6	0.9	8.0	16.2
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	10.6	8.2	6.8	31.0	19.2	5.0	2.6	36.7	13.6	11.9	8.2	37.8
Paper and pulp makers,	2.4	6.9	10.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.1
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	13.2	2.6	0.8	6.5	11.2	1.1	1.2	3.2	8.2	4.4	4.1	11.6
Printing pressmen,	4.2	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.4	2.2	1.1	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	5.0
Station agents and employees,	7.5	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	4.3
Street and electric railway employees,	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.7	3.8	1.2	1.4	3.4
Teamsters and drivers,	5.2	1.1	1.9	2.6	7.6	6.1	0.4	2.0	5.4	5.9	5.5	8.8
Telegraphers (railroad),	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
Textile operatives,	9.7	21.3	11.9	7.5	29.1	2.4	5.3	12.9	14.7	12.8	13.0	5.9
Trammen, railroad	3.5	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.5	5.4	4.0	3.1	4.1

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² At the close of this quarter no reports relative to this occupation were received.

TABLE 9. — *Percentage of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All*

QUARTERS ENDING —		The State	Boston	Brockton	Fall River	Fitchburg	Haverhill
1	March 31, 1908,	17.9	16.9	10.1	1—	1—	1—
2	June 30, 1908,	14.4	16.1	15.3	6.2	1—	10.0
3	September 30, 1908,	10.6	10.3	11.4	12.7	1—	3.1
4	December 31, 1908,	13.9	15.2	9.7	5.5	13.2	7.0
5	March 31, 1909,	11.4	11.8	8.6	7.1	1—	4.1
6	June 30, 1909,	6.4	6.9	7.6	6.4	4.4	6.5
7	September 30, 1909,	4.8	4.1	6.4	7.4	2.6	4.4
8	December 31, 1909,	9.4	9.2	8.2	11.6	6.1	2.0
9	March 31, 1910,	7.1	8.1	4.5	5.5	4.0	6.9
10	June 30, 1910,	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	1.5	3.8
11	September 30, 1910,	5.6	5.1	3.5	6.6	1.4	3.0
12	December 31, 1910,	10.2	9.9	4.2	11.2	2.3	3.0
13	March 31, 1911,	10.4	7.1	20.7	16.0	4.2	5.5
14	June 30, 1911,	6.6	4.8	3.5	37.5	1.1	1.0
15	September 30, 1911,	5.6	5.0	4.1	16.3	1.4	2.4
16	December 30, ² 1911,	9.7	8.1	4.3	15.0	5.7	3.1
17	March 30, ² 1912,	14.1	7.5	17.0	9.7	7.7	5.1
18	June 29, ² 1912,	5.3	5.3	7.4	2.9	2.9	9.6
19	September 30, 1912,	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.9	1.8	6.5
20	December 31, 1912,	9.1	11.4	3.3	6.5	5.5	7.5
21	March 31, 1913,	11.3	10.7	8.0	7.2	3.1	3.9
22	June 30, 1913,	6.4	5.8	4.7	24.5	4.0	7.2
23	September 30, 1913,	6.8	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.9
24	December 31, 1913,	10.4	10.5	5.3	8.5	4.6	7.1

¹ Membership reporting was not sufficiently large to justify use of returns for comparative purposes.

² Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1913: By Principal Cities.

Holyoke	Lawrence	Lowell	Lynn	New Bedford	Quincy	Salem	Springfield	Worcester	
1 -	38.9	32.8	4.0	43.5	1 -	1 -	1 -	11.1	1
1 -	17.3	8.4	19.3	15.4	1 -	1 -	5.8	14.0	2
1 -	14.6	10.0	5.3	13.2	2.5	1 -	3.3	8.4	3
20.4	14.3	12.6	7.3	39.9	4.0	8.7	12.4	11.8	4
12.2	7.8	14.2	5.4	12.3	5.4	17.8	7.4	6.3	5
2.6	5.5	7.1	8.1	14.2	1.5	11.4	2.3	3.7	6
1.5	3.1	11.0	7.5	7.9	2.3	12.5	2.7	3.0	7
6.4	16.7	8.8	7.0	13.4	9.1	7.3	6.2	7.6	8
3.6	9.1	7.3	6.7	11.2	3.5	7.5	3.6	5.2	9
3.6	17.1	12.8	16.1	9.1	3.5	4.7	2.5	2.6	10
2.5	7.5	14.0	9.6	7.4	1.8	5.8	4.3	4.2	11
22.4	14.1	20.0	8.1	20.2	12.1	6.4	6.5	6.0	12
9.0	16.0	17.0	8.8	15.3	8.5	6.4	8.6	7.3	13
7.4	16.4	8.9	6.0	12.1	1.7	2.8	5.1	5.7	14
2.1	10.0	7.5	4.9	10.1	2.8	2.0	4.2	4.8	15
19.7	18.1	12.0	4.5	13.0	22.0	4.5	7.5	9.4	16
17.6	³ 3.1	⁴ 80.6	11.9	8.5	4.1	5.6	4.3	11.3	17
6.1	2.9	6.2	8.6	4.5	1.9	2.7	1.7	3.7	18
1.4	10.0	4.5	10.9	4.6	1.4	2.7	1.9	3.3	19
11.1	20.2	2.9	8.1	5.7	3.8	4.4	3.7	7.7	20
7.8	23.0	8.8	14.8	8.4	3.5	6.9	6.2	7.3	21
6.2	20.3	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.0	7.0	3.5	4.9	22
6.4	18.6	8.4	4.7	8.0	2.7	6.7	4.8	9.5	23
17.4	11.5	9.2	7.5	13.5	6.4	11.5	10.7	11.7	24

³ The unemployment of the textile operatives during the memorable strike that occurred in Lawrence early in 1912 is not represented in this percentage for the reason that prior to March 30, 1912, nearly, if not quite, all the strikers had returned to work.

⁴ In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

APPENDIX.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATION OF TERMS.¹

(a) The term "*labor organization*" as used by this Bureau is a group of wage-earners employed in the same trade or industry who have associated themselves for the purpose of securing, by united action, more favorable rates of wages, hours of labor, and other working conditions where obtainable. There are three distinct types of labor organizations in the United States, — (a) the *local*, (b) the *delegate*, and (c) the *national* or *international*.

(b) The *local trade union*, properly so-called, is composed of wage-earners working in a definite locality and employed in the same craft, occupation, or industry. Its affairs are authorized by direct vote of the members in formal meetings. The term "*local*" is customarily used by organized wage-earners to signify "*local trade union*" or "*local union*" and for purposes of brevity is so used in this report. Some locals have subordinate departments, such as the "*chapels*" among printers or the "*shop crews*" in other trades. In those localities where no local has been formed employees often attach themselves to the nearest local elsewhere, although they may not be able to participate in its deliberations. In some localities where there is not a sufficient number of persons in a single craft to form a distinct local for each craft the American Federation of Labor has made it a practice to form what are known as "*federal labor unions*," in which are associated those wage-earners whose occupation is such that they are not eligible to join any of the existing locals in that locality. The term "*local*" as used in this report includes not only organizations whose official names actually include the word "*union*," but also other organized bodies of wage-earners who prefer to be known as "*associations*," "*assemblies*," or "*lodges*."

(c) A *delegate organization* consists of a body of representatives from a group of local unions or other delegate organizations. The function of such bodies is to make possible concerted action by the local unions in particular trades of localities through these representatives, known as "*delegates*," who have been elected

by the several locals for the purpose of considering matters of common interest. The influence of each organization of this character is determined largely by the number, membership, and degree of organization of the local unions represented by the delegates elected. Among the delegate organizations there are several distinct types. (See "*State and District Councils*," "*Central Labor Unions*," and "*Local Trades Councils*," defined on page 61.)

(d) A *national* or *international organization* represents a group of affiliated local unions covering a larger territory than a single State, but ordinarily having jurisdiction over but one trade or several closely allied trades. The only distinction between national and international organizations is that the latter may have affiliated locals in more than one country. In this report the word "*international*" is used to designate both national and international organizations, a use of the term which general usage amply justifies. An international union may have affiliated locals in each of those States or districts where there are wage-earners employed in the trade over which that international has assumed jurisdiction. Thus some of the stronger internationals have affiliated locals in nearly every State in the Union and some have affiliated unions in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Isthmian Canal Zone, the Philippines, Canada, and Mexico. Two British organizations have affiliated "*Societies*" in this country — The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the latter body including machinists, millwrights, and pattern makers. These "*Societies*" also have branches in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The word "*National*," forming a part of the official title of some organizations, is sometimes misleading, inasmuch as the organization so designated may have a very limited number of affiliated locals and these may be concentrated in a few localities only. The name may thus be merely prophetic of what the organization hopes to become, or, as in the case of one or two organizations, the trade over which the

¹ For a very thorough study of the various forms of trade unions, see monograph entitled "*The Government of American Trade Unions*" by Theodore W. Glocker, Ph.D., published in 1913 as one of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*. See also article by Professor George E. Barnett on "*The Dominance of the National Union in American Labor Organization*," published in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, May, 1913.

organization has jurisdiction may be confined to a limited section of the country, thereby precluding the union's further growth territorially.

A large majority of the internationals in the United States have become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The principle of federation is similar to that of the local unions with their respective internationals, and its revenue is raised by a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union and by charter fees.

The International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, the Western Federation of Miners, and the United Mine Workers of America, while affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, depart somewhat from the typical form of International and National Organizations affiliated with the Federation in that they comprise locals of which the membership is not always confined to a single branch of trade or occupation. Thus the locals of brewery workers may in addition to brewery workers include bottlers, drivers, stationary firemen, and other employees about the brewery, and likewise the local unions of mine workers include many of the different trades employed about the mines as well as those who are actually miners.

Notable among the internationals which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are several large railway organizations which, while without formal federation among themselves, are nevertheless closely associated through sympathy and identity of interests. Two other organizations commonly classed as federations — the Knights of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World — differ fundamentally from the American Federation of Labor in that they are composed not of affiliated internationals each reserving to itself a large measure of trade autonomy but are composed rather of affiliated local bodies organized on an industrial basis and having a membership consisting of wage-earners in various more or less unrelated trades.

As variations of this type of organization may be mentioned other organizations which are, in principle, alliances of national unions having jurisdiction over related trades. The triple alliance of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen

and Assistants Union, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders may be cited as illustrative of this form of association along trade lines. The American Federation of Labor has established five departments: Building Trades Department, Metal Trades Department, Mining Department, Railroad Employees Department (all branches are not represented, however), and Union Label Trades Department. Each department has a chairman and secretary and is concerned with matters affecting the group of trades.

(e) *State and District Councils.* — Between the local union and the international body there are sometimes organized State or district councils, which are composed of delegates from local unions of a particular trade organization within a given locality, the locality being in some cases a county, State, or group of States. Such a body is the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters and Joiners, in which are associated for certain purposes representatives from all of the local unions of carpenters in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Council of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers and other similar organizations have their own officers and definite authority within the district, represented by their affiliated locals. *State Federations* such as the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, for example, are organized upon a basis similar to the central labor unions, but the territory from which local unions are eligible is a State rather than a city.

(f) *Central Labor Unions.* — In nearly all of the cities and in several of the large towns there is a central labor union (sometimes called a "trades and labor council" or "city central"). Such body is composed of delegates from the local unions of various trades in a certain definite locality. Usually a majority of the local unions in a city are affiliated with the Central Labor Union of that city.

(g) *Local Trades Councils.* — Federations of local unions, generally known as "local trades councils," are made up in the larger cities of delegates from local unions of closely allied trades grouped together for certain stated purposes. The local Carpenters' District Councils, the building trades councils, and allied printing trades councils are examples of this form of federation.

1. SCHEDULE SENT TO SECRETARIES OF INTERNATIONAL
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.¹



CHARLES F. GETTEMY
DIRECTOR

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

LABOR DIVISION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

1. Name of International Organization,.....
2. Name and Address of International Secretary,.....
3. Title of Official Journal,.....
(If none is published, kindly write "None.")
4. Place and date of **last** convention,.....
5. Place and date of **next** convention,.....
6. Total number of chartered locals,..... Aggregate Membership,.....
7. Total number of chartered locals in Massachusetts,..... Aggregate Membership,.....
8. Kindly enter below a list of the **local unions in Massachusetts** affiliated with the International.
(The list may be enclosed separately if more convenient.)

[illegible]

This Bureau would be pleased to receive a copy of your Constitution and By-Laws as last amended, and also a copy of your last convention report.

Date.....

Information supplied by.....
Official position.....



¹ A copy of this schedule was sent on December 20, 1913, to each national or international organization known to have affiliated with it at least one local union in the United States.

2. SCHEDULE SENT QUARTERLY TO SECRETARIES OF LOCAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.¹



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

LABOR DIVISION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

CHARLES F. GETTEMY
DIRECTOR

EMPLOYMENT AND MEMBERSHIP — REPORT FOR

NOTICE. — Kindly answer each question in order that further correspondence may be rendered unnecessary. If any question is not applicable to your organization, mark a cross (X) opposite such question. Where the proper answer is "NONE," this word should be written, so that we may know the question has been considered by you. Remarks with reference to any of the inquiries may be written on the reverse side of this schedule.

1. City or town where your organization is located.....
2. Name and local number of your organization.....
3. Occupation or kind of work done.....

- | | Men | Women |
|---|-----|-------|
| 4. How many members were unemployed because of lack of work or material? | | |
| 5. How many members were unemployed because of unfavorable weather? | | |
| 6. How many members were unemployed because of strike or lock-out? | | |
| 7. How many members were unemployed because of sickness, accident, or old age? | | |
| 8. How many members were unemployed because of other reasons? | | |
| State what these reasons were, | | |
| 9. Total number of members unemployed on date specified above, . | | |

10. **Number of members in your local organization** on date specified above? Men.....
 Women.....Total.....
- Date..... Information supplied by.....
 Official position.....
 Address.....



¹ A copy of this schedule was sent quarterly to each local union known to be in existence at the close of each quarter in 1913.



III. REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

(Public Document No. 36.)

The publication of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures was begun in 1886. Each report issued prior to 1907 contained comparisons for identical establishments, between two or more years, as to Capital Devoted to Production, Stock and Materials Used, Goods Made, Persons Employed, Wages Paid, and Time in Operation. Beginning with 1907 the comparisons for identical establishments were omitted, and all returns made to the Bureau included in the tabulations. The twenty-eighth annual report covers the year 1913. It will be sent to any address, upon receipt of four (4) cents to cover the cost of mailing.

IV. REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

(Public Document No. 79.)

The first report on the Statistics of Municipal Finances was issued in September, 1908, and covered municipal fiscal years ending between November 30, 1906, and April 1, 1907. The reports for this and for later years contain tabular presentations showing the Cost of Municipal Government in Massachusetts; Summarized Statement of All Receipts and Payments, together with Analysis Tables and Definitions of Terms intended to promote uniformity in accounting and presentation of municipal reports. The first and second reports are now out of print. The seventh annual report covers municipal fiscal years ending between November 30, 1912, and April 1, 1913. Any of the reports now in print will be sent upon receipt of ten (10) cents to cover the cost of mailing.

V. REPORT ON THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

(Public Document No. 80.)

Free employment offices are maintained under the jurisdiction of this Bureau in Boston, Springfield, Fall River, and Worcester.

The annual reports contain statistical tables and descriptive matter relative to the work of the offices, and, with the exception of the 1st and 4th (out of print), will be sent on receipt of five (5) cents each to cover the cost of mailing. The reports are issued in January of each year, and cover the year ending November 30.

VI. THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN.

Containing matter relating to municipal affairs, especially finances, and intended to promote a sound and efficient administration of city and town government in Massachusetts. Copies will be mailed upon receipt of the amount indicated to cover the cost of mailing.

No. 1. January, 1910. A Uniform Classification of Municipal Receipts and Payments Prescribed for the Cities and Towns of Massachusetts as a Basis for a Standard System of Accounts and Reports (3 c.).

***No. 2. July, 1910.** Recent Legislation relative to Town Finances and Municipal Accounts. (Out of print. Superseded by Bulletins Nos. 5 and 6.)

No. 3. January, 1911. The Issue and Certification of Town Notes Under the Provisions of Chapter 616 of the Acts of 1910 (1 c.).

No. 4. March, 1911. Outstanding Indebtedness of Certain Cities and Towns of Massachusetts Against which no Sinking Funds are being Accumulated or for the Extinguishment of which no Annual Payments of Principal are being Made (2 c.).

No. 5. July, 1913. Laws relating to Municipal Finances including the Municipal Indebtedness Act of 1913, the Acts requiring the Certification of Town and District Notes, providing for the Auditing of Accounts, and the Installation of Accounting Systems by the Bureau of Statistics, making of Annual Returns of Financial Transactions, etc. (1 c.). Superseded by Bulletin No. 6.

No. 6. July, 1914. Laws relating to Municipal Finances with amendments of 1914. Supersedes Bulletins Nos. 2 and 5.

VII. SPECIAL REPORTS.

Special reports will be mailed upon receipt of the amount indicated to cover the cost of mailing. That indicated by an asterisk (*) is now out of print.

*** January 4, 1911.** A Special Report on the Cost of Retirement Systems for State and County Employees in Massachusetts (4 c.).

January 6, 1911. The Population of Massachusetts as Determined by the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (3 c.).

April 15, 1912. Report of a Special Investigation relative to the Indebtedness of the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth (8 c.).

March 5, 1913. Report of a Special Investigation relative to the Sinking Funds and Serial Loans of the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth (2 c.).

August 1, 1913. A Directory of Massachusetts Manufactures, 1913 (8 c.).

August 1, 1914. Report on Power Laundries in Massachusetts, 1913 (2 c.).

VIII. THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.

The Decennial Census of the Commonwealth for 1905 was published complete in four volumes, now out of print. The next Census will be taken as of April 1, 1915.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

I. REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF LABOR.

(Public Document No. 15.)

The publication of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor was begun in 1870, the Labor Bulletin in 1897, and Special Reports have been issued from time to time as occasion required. Beginning with the year 1913 all of these several publications of the Labor Division of the Bureau have been styled "Labor Bulletins", and a certain number of copies have been set aside for binding and publication at the end of the year under the title of the "Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor." The Labor Bulletins are published at irregular intervals and each number contains matter devoted to one subject, concerning labor or the condition of the wage-earning population or questions of general economic or social interest. These Bulletins are numbered consecutively, as issued, and are dated as of the date when the copy for same was despatched to the State Printers.

A list of the Bulletins issued since January 1, 1913, will be found below. That indicated by an asterisk (*) is now out of print; those which remain in print will be mailed to applicants upon receipt of the amount indicated to cover the cost of mailing. Persons or organizations desiring to receive the Labor Bulletins as issued will be placed upon the mailing list upon making application to the Bureau on a form provided for this purpose.

(A list of the Reports and Bulletins issued prior to January 1, 1913, will be furnished on application.)

- No. 94, March 1, 1913. 12th Annual Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1913 (3 c.).
 - No. 95, October 1, 1913. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1913 (with text of legislation for 1912 and Cumulative Index of the Labor Laws in effect December 31, 1913). The labor laws of years prior to 1912 were published in Labor Bulletins Nos. 67 (out of print) and 84 (5 c.).
 - No. 96, October 10, 1913. 5th Annual Report on Labor Organizations, 1912 (4 c.).
 - No. 97, February 13, 1914. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, October 1, 1913 (4 c.).
 - No. 98, March 9, 1914. 13th Annual Directory of Labor Organizations, 1914 (3 c.).
 - No. 99, April 3, 1914. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Emigrant Aliens Departed from Massachusetts, 1913 (1 c.).
 - No. 100, June 8, 1914. Labor Bibliography, 1913 (5 c.).
 - No. 101, June 12, 1914. Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts (7 c.).
 - * No. 102, July 21, 1914. Action affecting Labor during the Legislative Session of 1914 (2 c.).
 - No. 103, August 3, 1914. Wages and Hours of Labor in the Paper and Wood Pulp Industry in Massachusetts (4 c.).
 - No. 104, February 1, 1915. Handbook of Labor Laws, 1914 (6 c.).
 - No. 105, March 1, 1915. 6th Annual Report on Labor Organizations, 1913 (4 c.).
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II. REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT OF ORGANIZED WAGE-EARNERS.

The publication of the quarterly reports on Unemployment of Organized Wage-Earners was begun in May, 1908. A few reports for the following quarters are still available for distribution, and will be sent to any address, upon receipt of the amount specified in postage. 1913—June 30 (1 c.), September 30 (1 c.), December 31 (1 c.); 1914—March 31 (1 c.), June 30 (1 c.), September 30 (1 c.). Annual summaries were published in the annual reports on Labor Organizations of which the following are still available for distribution: 1910 (3 c.); 1912 (4 c.); 1913 (4 c.). Persons or organizations desiring to receive copies of this report will be placed upon the mailing list upon making application.

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